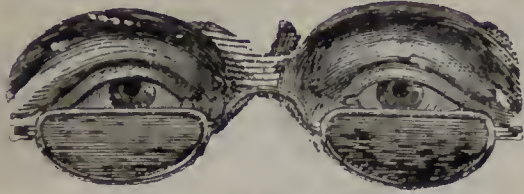


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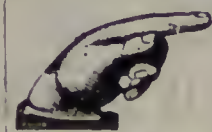
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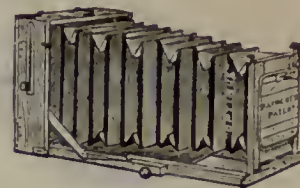
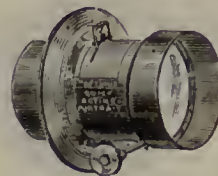
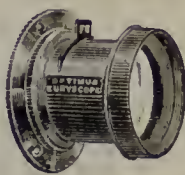
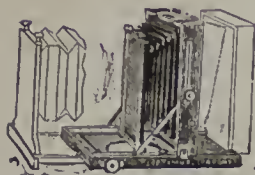


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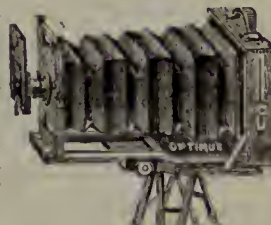
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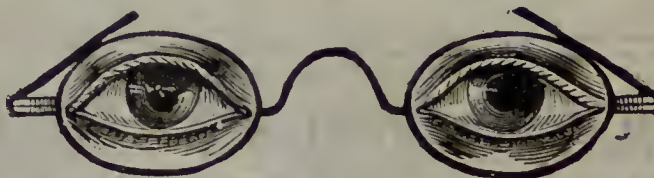
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Job line new ointment-jars, canopy tops, blue white, &c., and few flat tops; 4-lb., 18s. doz.; 3-lb., 15s.; 2-lb., 12s.; 1-lb., 9s.;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 6s.; 6-oz., 4s. 6d.; 4-oz., 3s.; blue syrups, plug-stoppered, 8s. doz. Natali, 184 Aldersgate Street, London.

A quantity of good second-hand fittings, as under, bargains:—16 ft. mahogany-fronted drawers, shelving, lockers, equal to new (5 rows drawers, 103 in number); 12 ft. ditto, ditto; 8 ft. ditto, and 4 ft. each 4 rows drawers; solid mahogany counters, 12 ft. long, 7l. 10s.; 9 ft. ditto, 5l. 10s.; several others; 12 ft. plate-glass case fronted counter (mahogany), 10l.; 5 ft. ditto, ditto, 4l. 10s.; several other sizes; a number of splendid painted-front and mahogany-top counters, bargains. Elkanah Natali, 242 Old Street (12 doors from City Road—only address).

Counter, second-hand, solid mahogany, 20 ft. long, 12l.; range of drawers, shelving, and lockers, very handsome, 12 ft. long, 14l. 10s.; 300 shop-rounds, 7s. 6d. per doz.; 5 very large carboys and stands, 7l.; dispensing-screen, 4 ft. long, 40s.; one larger, 6l. 10s. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Twelve specie-jars, with japanned covers, 13 inches high, 2s. 9d. each; 2 specie-jars, with glass covers, 13 inches high, 2s. 9d. each; several nests of drawers; stoppered rounds; 1 l-gal. tincture-press, 25s.; 12 specie-jars, with glass covers, 17 in. high, 4s. 6d. each. W. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, London, W.C.

Second-hand shop-fittings of a City shop, consisting of very handsome and ornamental mahogany dispensing-screen, show-cases, counters, shelving, cornicing, 78 glass-labelled mahogany drawers, desk and case, 3 12-gallon carboys, stands, and irons, 16 doz shop-rounds, 24 ointment-jars, &c., &c.; 50l. the lot; a bargain. Natali, 184 Aldersgate Street.

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Second-hand counter-cases for sale, as Maw's illustrated list, 1832:—Fig. 1, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 8l. 10s.; Fig. 2, 3 ft., 40s.; 4 ft. 6 in. long, 55s.; Fig. A3, 3 ft. long, 35s.; 2 ft. 8 in., 35s.; 5 ft. 4 in. long, 16l. 4l. 15s.; 5 ft. 6 in. long, 4l. 15s.; a number of other cases, A18, &c., &c.; also desks and cases, from 40s.; cigar cases, sponge cases, Fig. 41, Fig. 43; glass tablet dispensing-screen, very handsome, 6 ft. long, 90s. Elkanah Natali, 242 Old Street (only address).

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Portable copper oven, with three copper shelves and cased door, 12  $\times$  12 in., weight 33 lbs.; never been used. Sharples, Chemist, Preston.

12-hole electrical indicator, cash offer; Pulvermacher's combined bands, twice used, cost £5 5s., cash offer; good paint-mill, 7s. 6d. Harston, Burton Road, Lincoln.

2s. 9d. Towle's, Cavania's, Holloway's, half price; No. 6 mortar, 3s.; No. 4, 2s. 6d.; No. 3, 2s.; compo. funnels about half-price. Clayton, Chemist, Oxford. 12  $\times$  10 camera wanted.

One cwt. bromide potash, Atkinson's, slightly dirty, cheap, 8l. 8s.; latest check-till, Halifax make, perfect, 6l. 6s.; quantity surplus patents and other sundries. Gifford, Blackburn.

Twelve jars run honey, beautiful golden colour, weighing from 23 to 35 lbs. each, 6d. per lb.; four 56 lb. tins pure glycerine, and six 28 lb. ditto, 6d. per lb.; two 56 lb. tins golden petroleum jelly, 4d. per lb.; sample, three stamps. Johnson, Chemist, Godalming.

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### Address Wanted.

Clifton.—Can any reader oblige with address of Mr. Unsworth, formerly of Clifton, now believed to be in Dublin (appearance rather military)? T. Buxton.



# CAUTION!

## KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

12 Bride Lane, London, E.C.

February 5, 1891.

WHEREAS I have reason to believe that certain Chemists have sold to Customers Penny Packets of what they represent to be Keating's Insect Powder. I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that no genuine packet of Keating's Insect Powder is sold by me for less than Sixpence per Packet retail, and that I shall institute Legal Proceedings against persons found to be improperly selling any but Keating's Insect Powder to customers asking for it, which action renders them liable to very heavy penalties.

THOMAS KEATING.

# A WARNING!

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING v. POLL.

### IT WAS ORDERED—

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains any substance poisonous to animals or human beings, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

### IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.

“Keating's Powder” is a special preparation, different from, and not to be compared with, any so-called Insect Powders which give so much dissatisfaction to Customers.

**NOTICE.**—Chemists who make statements to customers defamatory of Keating's Insect Powder will be summarily proceeded against.



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PRICES.						
SYPHONS ... 1/8 1/8 and 1/10 each.						
SELTZOGENES.						
1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.	
5/6	6 2	7/	8/	9/11	15/6 each.	

# NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

NET  
CARRIAGE  
PAID.

## INGRAM & ROYLE,

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

ÆSCULAP, CARLSBAD, LA-BOURBOULE, VICHY (STATE SPRINGS), &c., &c.

52 Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C.      19 South John Street, LIVERPOOL.

Packing  
Free.

NAME.	Per Dozen.		Original Packages.				NAME.	Per Dozen.		Original Packages.			
	Bots.	½ Bots.	Bottles.	½ Bottles.				Bots.	½ Bots.	Bottles.	½ Bottles.		
Æsculap .. .. .	15/	12/	25	30/	50	50/	Missisquoi .. .. .	25/	..	24	48/	..	..
Apollinaris .. .. .	6 3	5/	50	25/	100	39/	Orezza .. .. .	12/	..	30	30/	..	..
Bourboule (La) .. .. .	11/	..	50	42/	..	..	Pullna .. .. .	12/	8/	40	36/	40	25/
Carlsbad .. .. .	12/	..	50	46/	..	..	Reisdorf .. .. .	6/	..	50	25/	..	..
Coudal .. .. .	..	14/	..	..	50	56/	Rosbach .. .. .	6/	5/	50	24/	100	36/
Contrexeville "Le Cler" .. .. .	8/	..	50	32/	..	..	Royat .. .. .	9/	..	50	34/	..	..
Do. "Pavilion" .. .. .	9/	..	50	35/	..	..	Rubinat .. .. .	15/	..	25	30/	..	..
Ems .. .. .	7/	..	50	28/	..	..	St. Galmier Badolt (Still) .. .. .	6/	..	50	22/	..	..
Fitzwick .. .. .	12/	..	..	..	..	..	Do. Noël (Sparkling) .. .. .	6/	4/	60	20/	100	34/
Franz-Josef .. .. .	..	11/	..	..	50	42/	Selters .. .. .	6/	4 6	50	24/	50	17/
Friedrichshall .. .. .	13/	10/	25	25/	50	40/	Sn'ls .. .. .	6/	5/	20	23	100	36/
Giesshubler, olaret shape .. .. .	8/	5/	50	30/	100	38/	Tirasp .. .. .	12/	..	30	28/	..	..
Homburg .. .. .	12/	..	50	48/	..	..	Tannus .. .. .	5 6	4 6	50	22/	100	32/
Hunyadi-János .. .. .	16/	13/	25	30/	50	50/	Vals .. .. .	8 6	..	50	33	..	..
Johannis-Brunnen .. .. .	6/	5/	50	23/	100	36/	Vichy (State Springs) .. .. .	8 6	7/6	50	33/	50	29/
Kronenquelle .. .. .	10/	..	50	40/	..	..	Victoria Ofner .. .. .	14/	10/	25	27/	50	38/
Marlenbad .. .. .	10/	..	50	38/	..	..	Wildungen .. .. .	10/	..	50	40/	..	..



# PHOSPHO-CITRIC ACID

Is the only **PURE**  
acidifying principle that  
has ever been offered  
to the Mineral Water  
Trade.

Price 10d. per lb. Write for Sample.

Read the following unsolicited  
Testimonial.

**HASSALL & CO.**  
King's Cross,  
**LONDON.**

**GOLD MEDAL**  
AWARDED AT THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1890,  
**FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.**

**GOLD**  
AWARDED AT THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1890,  
**FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.**

Gentlemen,—  
Kindly forward  
another 18-Gallon  
Cask of Phospho-  
Citric Acid. We con-  
gratulate you on your  
recent improvement,  
for samples of our Waters  
were sent to one of the  
first Hospitals in the West  
End made from yours and  
Citric Acids, and yours was  
chosen as the purest and best.  
We have now discarded Citric,  
and you are at liberty to make  
use of this if you think proper.

Yours faithfully,  
**THOMAS MAYO & CO.**

AVOID TRADE APES AND THEIR WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

Sept. 3/90.

Oxford Street,  
London, W.

(Established 1808.)

Messrs. HASSALL & CO.

## SEASON 1891.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S, MANCHESTER, AERATED WATERS and BEVERAGES. Specially prepared for a first-class Family Trade. Chemists who have not hitherto sold these Waters are solicited to apply for Prices and Terms. Trade Lists, sample Counter Bills, and Analytical Reports will be sent on application. JEWSBURY & BROWN Pay Carriage on Waters and Returned Empties within 100 miles of Manchester.



WE OFFER to send 1½ dozen DE CARLE'S SOLID FRUIT JUICES, Carriage Paid, with Showcard, Handbills, &c., to retail at 4½d. (assorted flavours, Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Cherry, Pineapple, &c.), for 5/3. It will not pay us, but we know for certain that it will lead to further business, for all who have once sold them repeat their orders.

It is just this: a packet at 4½d., with 1 lb. Sugar and ½-pint Boiling Water, will make 1½ pint of Superb Fruit Syrup, unsurpassed by any, for SEVENPENCE.

NOTE THIS.—We will supply Printed Advertising Matter, Free Samples, &c., to any Chemist who will take the Agency, and make it worth his purpose to do so.

FULL PARTICULARS OF

## DE CARLE & SON, Manufacturing Chemists, NORWICH.

DE CARLE'S SOLID FRUIT JUICES may be obtained of Barclay & Sons, Sanger & Sons, Edwards, Sutton & Co., Hovenden & Sons, Newbery, May Roberts, and all London Houses; also of Foggitt, Thirk; Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter.



# IDRIS TABLE WATERS.

The PUREST and the BEST.

## SODA

Brilliant, Pungent, and Sparkling.

## SELTZER

Pure and Delicious Table Water.

## POTASH

Prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia.

## GINGER BEER

Aërated or Brewed.

## LEMONADE

Pure fruity flavour of ripe Lemons.

## LITHIA

For Gout, Rheumatism, &c.



## GINGER ALE

A remarkably grateful Aromatic beverage.

## Orange Champagne

In Pint or Quart Bottles.

## PHOSPHADE

A Brain and Nerve Tonic.

## HOP ALE

Non-alcoholic.

## Olympia Table Water

A Carbonated Distilled Water.

## Quinine Tonic Water

A Refreshing Tonic.

**LIME JUICE CORDIAL.**

**PALATABLE LIME JUICE.**

**FRUIT CORDIALS.**

**IDRIS & CO.** now supply a larger number of the London Hospitals, Public Institutions, and Chemists than any other Manufacturers, which is in itself a sufficient guarantee of the excellence and purity of the Waters supplied by them.

"I have examined the Mineral Waters prepared by IDRIS & CO., and find that in regard to Chemical purity and brilliancy they are unsurpassable."

JAMES EDMUNDS, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, &c.

*Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst to St. James's, London.*

**IDRIS TABLE WATERS IN SYPHONS AND BOTTLES.**

ELEGANT SYPHONS. BEST PRICES. PROMPT DELIVERY. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

**IDRIS & CO., KENTISH TOWN, LONDON, N.W.**



TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

# HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

W. HAY, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST BEVERLEY RD. HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

## PURE CANE CASTOR SUGAR.

Guaranteed FREE from BEET, also ULTRAMARINE, and all other IMPURITIES.

It is specially suitable—and has no equal—for the manufacture of MEDICATED SYRUPS and AERATED WATERS, on account of its great purity and easy solubility.

MEDICATED and AERATED WATER SYRUPS of the required strength can be made of this sugar with Cold Distilled Water, requiring neither Heat nor Filtration, and yielding clear and bright solutions.

### RESULTS OF ANALYSES:—

By Dr. BURGHARDT, Ph.D., &c., and Mr. WATSON SMITH, F.C.S., F.I.C., &c. April, 1887.

CANE SUGAR	=	99'889
FRUIT SUGAR	=	0'021
MOISTURE	=	0'090
ASH	=	0'000

Extract from Report on this and other of our Sugars:—

"We never met before with specimens of Sugar so pure—  
Their purity is extraordinary."

By Messrs. R. R. TATLOCK & READMAN, analysts, Edinburgh and Glasgow. November, 1888.

CANE SUGAR	=	99'887
FRUIT SUGAR	=	0'069
MOISTURE	=	0'044
ASH	=	0'000

Extract from Report:—"This sugar is so pure, that it is difficult to believe it to be a regular article of commerce."

Mr. FALCONER KING, Analyst to the City of Edinburgh, says in his remarks, October, 1888:—

"Speaking practically, these sugars contain no impurities at all, and consist of PURE CANE SUGAR."

## THE SANKEY SUGAR CO., 6 DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Works—EARLESTOWN, LANCASHIRE.



SALE LAST YEAR OVER 100,000 BOTTLES.

# POTTER'S



Registered Trade Mark

The Best in the Market.

# HERB BEER

Makes a Splendid Botanic Beer.

FLAVOUR  
IMPROVED

# EXTRACT

WILL KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE.

**3/6** per Dozen.      **39/-** per Gross.

Special Quotations for Bulk. Show Cards and Counter Bills with all Orders.

# POTTER & CLARKE,

*Wholesale and Export Botanic Druggists,*

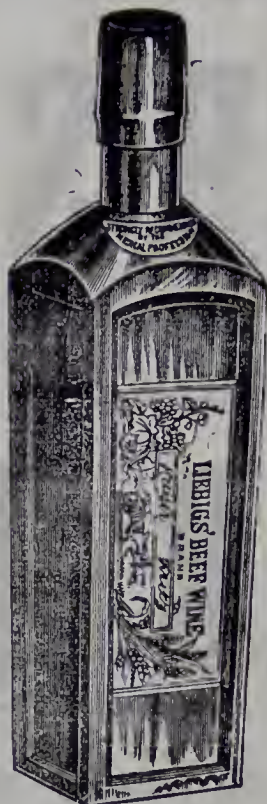
**5, 6, & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.**



# LIEBIG'S BEEF AND MALT WINE

## ("KAISER FRITZ" BRAND).

Messrs. KENNAWAY & CO.  
sale of this brand of Beef Wine through-  
named after the invalid Emperor of  
be procured. Messrs. Kennaway & Co.  
margin of profit than can be got on  
and in addition pay half their licences  
the same, which they arrange through  
licences they have never yet failed.  
necessary for Chemists to hold wine  
of medicated wines. New licences can  
immediately



are appointing Chemists as agents for the  
out the country. This preparation,  
Germany, is the purest and best that can  
secure to their agents a much larger  
other preparations of this description,  
annually, including cost of obtaining  
their own solicitors. To obtain these  
Under Excise regulations, it is now  
licences if they sell anything in the shape  
only be got once a year—the time is  
approaching.

For particulars apply to their Head

Office—PALACE GATE, EXETER.



## ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt,  
and sound Port Wine.

### REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).

December 15, 1888.

## ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE.

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [2]

## PHARMACEUTICAL SHERRY WINE.

This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the B.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/6 per gallon; in 2-Gallon Jars, 6/- per gallon, carriage paid. Casks charged 7/6, Jars 2/6, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order.

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

## ROWNTREE'S

The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR" :—

"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says :—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.





# Peter Tyrer's

## SAUCES.

WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORK-SHIRE, & "BOROUGH" KETCHUP,  
SILVER MEDAL.

		Per gross.	Extra Quality
1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels .. ..	5/3	6/3	
" " 1/2-gross boxes .. ..	5/3	6/9	
1d. Giant " dozen parcels .. ..	6/6	8/6	
" " 1/2-gross boxes .. ..	7/-	9/-	
1/2 Bottles, flat or round, reputed 1/2 pint .. ..	16/-	24/-	
1/2 Bottles, flat or round, reputed pint .. ..	26/-	36/-	
1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles .. ..	50/-	60/-	
12 1/2-Gallon Casks (casks free) .. .. each	20/-	32/-	

## ROYAL CAFE SAUCE

A Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, contain nearly 1/2 pint Imperial.

**48s. PER GROSS.**

Sample Bottles, at 7s. per Gross.

## CEMENT.

1d. (For mending China, Glass, &c.) Per gross  
Bottles, on 1/2-gross cards ... .. 5/3

## LIQUID GLUE.

1d. Bottles, on 1/2-gross show-cards ... .. 5/3

## FURNITURE CREAM.

1d. Bottles, in dozen parcels ... .. 6/6

## \*GUM.

1d. Bottles, dozen parcels ... .. 6/3

## \*INK (Black).

1d. Bottles, dozen parcels ... .. 4/3

## INSECT POWDER.

For killing Bugs, Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and all kinds of Insects which infest Birds and Birdcages, without any fear of hurting the smallest Bird. Full directions with each package.

1d. tins, perforated lids ... .. per gross 5/-  
On show-cards containing 1/4 gross.

The most saleable article offered; the quality cannot be improved upon, and the public get full value.

For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order, not CHEQUE, and oblige. All Goods free to Rail or Docks in London, for Cash against Invoice.

SAMPLES OF ANY KIND OF SAUCE SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

**PETER TYRER, 70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.**

Also through W. & C. Pantin, Burgoyne & Co., Jos. Travers & Sons, Evans, Sons & Co., Droitwich Salt Co., Geo. Startin, Henderson & Liddell, Hovenden, Newbery, Barclay, and all Wholesale Houses.

## GOOD **1<sup>d.</sup>** LINES. CHEMISTS

SAVE

## TIME & MONEY

by selling my "Plain Label" \* Lines. Should remit prices quoted for sample 1/4-gross lots. Carriage paid (Sauces excepted) first occasion; if not satisfactory, I will pay carriage back and return cash.

### \*PENNY MENTHOLS.

On 1/2-gross Cards .. .. Per gross 5/6 & 6/6

### \*PENNY (Tasteless) PILLS.

6 in a box, 1/2-gross Cards .. .. 4/6

### SPECIAL NEW LINE.

### \*PENNY (Tasteless) PILLS.

6 PILLS IN GLASS TUBES, 1/2-gross Cards .. .. 5/6

### \*PENNY PERFUMES.

GLASS TUBES, 1/2-gross Cards .. .. 6/6

### \*PENNY TOOTH TINCT.

WITH WOOL COMPLETE, 1/2-gross Cards .. .. 5/6

### \*PENNY CORN SOLVENT.

On 1/2-gross Cards .. .. 5/6

### \*WORM CAKES (Gingerbread).

As supplied to the largest houses in London. Per lb. 1/2

1-lb. tins (tins free), 60 to the lb. .. .. Per gross 4/6

1/2-gross tins .. .. 6/-

\*The "SWEETMEAT" WORM CAKES, 1d. each.

1/2-gross tins .. .. 6/-

### \*FULLER'S EARTH POWDER.

1d. Boxes, in 1/2-gross glass top boxes .. .. 3/6

### \*VIOLET POWDER.

1d. Boxes, in 1/2-gross glass top boxes .. .. 4/-

### \*GOLDBEATER'S SKIN.

1d. Packets, on 1/2-gross cards .. .. 3/6

### \*COURT PLASTER.

1d. Packets, on 1/2-gross cards (Black, White, or Pink) .. .. 4/-

### TOOTH ENAMEL.

(Gutta Percha Enamel for Stopping Decayed Teeth.)  
1d. Packets, on 1/2-gross cards .. .. 4/-



EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

# GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

## YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each

## GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

## GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

## GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each.

## GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

## GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

## GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

## GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &amp;c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

## GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

## GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

## GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE &amp; CO., LEEDS

# PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries &amp;c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE &amp; CO., LEEDS.

# KERFOOT'S PEARL CACHOUS.

THESE beautiful little lozenges, perfectly spherical in form, weighing about 400 to the ounce, of exquisite flavour and great strength, are the most popular and perfect breath lozenges ever introduced; unlike the ordinary flat lozenges, these little PEARLS have no angles to attract dust and become soiled with a slight handling, consequently they can be carried in the purse or pocket, and are altogether more portable than ordinary lozenges.

The unique appearance and flavour of this novelty quickly ensured a large sale, and its success, as might have been anticipated, quickly brought to the front some worthless imitations, the sale of which can only result in disappointment to all concerned.

# KERFOOT'S Pearl Cachous

are the only genuine PEARL CACHOUS: they are not only better looking, but are double the strength of the imitations, and buyers are therefore requested to order the original, and thus ensure a perfect article. They are elegantly put up in attractive one-pound bottles and are an ornament to any Pharmacy. The following flavours are always in stock—

Rose.

Musk.

Ess. Bouquet.

Lavender.

Jockey Club.

Violet.

Rondeletia.

Clove Pink.

Price 2s. 9d. per lb. in 1-lb. bottles

*Eight bottles sent carriage free to any part of the Kingdom.*

**T. KERFOOT,**  
MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST  
Medlock Vale Works, Berry Street,  
And Albion Works, Hague Street,  
**MANCHESTER**

London Depot, St. Paul's Chambers, 1 Ludgate Sq., E.  
Agent, Mr. HENRY C. QUELCH.



HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.

TRADE MARK Registered May 31st, 1867.

THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES.—Ch. Eng. Temp. Chron.



# BECKETT'S



## FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS

"First-class beverages."—*The Grocer*.  
 "Have an established reputation."—*Noncon-*  
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"Delicious beverages."—*Scottish Good Templar*.  
 "Beckett's Fruit Syrups are not to be excelled."  
 —*Anti-Adulteration Review*.

"Exceedingly pleasant."—*The Rock*.  
 "Invigorating and refreshing."—*Manchester*  
*Courier*.

Price Lists, Testimonials, and other information sent post free on application to the Manufacturer—**W. BECKETT, Heywood, Manchester.**  
 Wholesale and Export Agents—**Barclay & Sons (Lim.)**, 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.; **W. Edwards & Son**, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.;  
**J. Sanger & Sons**, 489 Oxford Street; **J. Woolley, Sons & Co.**, Manchester; **Goodall, Backhouse & Co.**, Leeds.

**MILD DRINKS.**

Cherry. Raspberry.  
 Strawberry. Lime Fruit  
 Black Currant. Lemon.  
 Orange. Jargenelle Pear  
 Pineapple.  
 Raspberry Vinegar.  
 Orange and Quinine.

**HOT DRINKS.**

Winterine. Honey Liqueur  
 Aromatic Black Currant  
 Gingerette. Ginger Lemon  
 Peppermint. Olovo.  
 Elderberry. Syrup of Hops  
 Lime Fruit Cordial.  
 Raspberry Cordial.

# STOWER'S

**LIME JUICE**

IN IMPERIAL QUARTS AND PINTS.

**LIME JUICE SYRUP****LIME JUICE CORDIAL**

NO

MUSTY

FLAVOUR.

Over 700 Medical Testimonials. Supplied to Her Majesty, both Houses of Parliament, &c. Strongly recommended  
 by *Lancet*, &c.

SUPPLIED TO ANY CHEMIST WITH OWN LABEL IF DESIRED.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

**ALEX. RIDDLE & CO., 38 COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.**

## CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.

SOLE MAKERS OF THE

### EXCELSIOR TABLE JELLIES

In Packets of  
 half-pint, pint, and  
 quart, costing  
 less than one-third  
 of the ordinary  
 Bottled Jellies.



BLACK CURRANT  
 ORANGE  
 LEMON  
 CALFSFOOT  
 VANILLA  
 NOYEAU  
 CHERRY  
 STRAWBERRY  
 RASPBERRY  
 PINE APPLE

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS,  
 DOCKHEAD, LONDON, S.E.

## BONSON'S DIGESTIVE TEA.



The Tannin Minimised.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

EASILY DIGESTED.

SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS

Price List on Application.

ADDRESS—

Midland Counties Depot, 29 Carr's Lane, BIRMINGHAM.

## A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!!

### NON-INTOXICATING BEER

Made from MASON'S Original

## EXTRACT of HERBS

(REGISTERED.)

Composed of Yarrow, Dandelion, Comfrey, & Horehound.  
 ENLARGEMENT OF SIZE.

A Sixpenny Bottle makes EIGHT GALLONS of  
**HERB or BOTANIC BEER**

A NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGE  
 Full of Body and Flavour, with a Creamy Head like Bottled Ale, the most  
 perfect substitute for Alcoholic Drinks ever discovered, for either  
 Summer or Winter.

BEWARE of mean and fraudulent imitations.

BEWARE of others copying our title.

MASON'S is the original and only genuine.

MASON'S is a Special Compound entirely from Herbs.

NO OTHER EXTRACT MAKES BEER LIKE IT.

Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1/., &amp; 2/ each, with directions.

## MASON'S WINE ESSENCES

Make Temperance Wines in a few minutes.

Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Black Currant, &c.  
 These are having a very large sale now, and are extensively advertised.

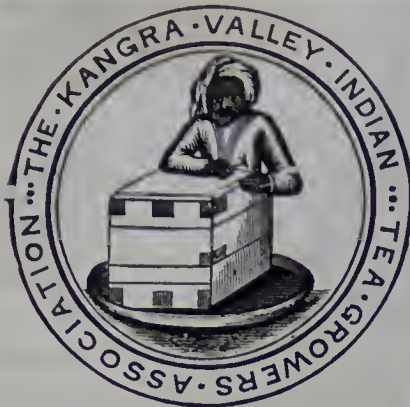
Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Quotations on application.

SOLE INVENTORS &  
MANUFACTURERS:

**NEWBALL & MASON,**  
 Manufacturing Chemists and Bottling Druggists, NOTTINGHAM





TRADE MARK.

## KANGRA VALLEY INDIAN TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

French & Langdale, 14 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure, as supplied to Europeans in India.

Packed in 1-lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Metallic Air-tight Packets.

No. 1, Orange Pekoe, at 3/10 per lb. No. 2, Pekoe, at 2/10 per lb. No. 3, Pekoe Souchong, at 2/4 per lb. No. 4, Souchong, at 1/10 per lb.

Export Prices in Bond, 4d. per lb. less than above, in Chests of 50 lbs. and upwards, shipped free of charge. 50 lbs. Carriage Paid. No Travellers employed. Wholesale Terms and Tasting Samples on application.

These Teas are recommended to Chemists not only on account of their Purity, but because they are Less Astringent than other Indian Teas.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.

**BRAND & CO.'S  
PEPTONES  
OF  
BEEF,  
MUTTON,  
VEAL,  
AND  
CHICKEN.**



# Fry's Pure Cocoa



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## CAPSULES

(METALLIC)

Betts & Co.

Brooks, Peel & Co.

Sanders, H. G., & Son

## CAPSULES

Deaouni, J. (Medicinal)

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hooper, B., & Co.

## CSKA SAGRADA

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Ferris & Co.

Moss, J., & Co.

## CASTOR OIL

Allen & Hanbury

Fuerst Bros.

Greiff, R. W., & Co.

Lofodon Cod Liver Oil Co.

## CATALOGUE

Lynch & Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

May, Roberts & Co.

Sanger & Son

## CEMENT

Hickisson, J.

## CHALK PRECIPITE

Levermore, Aug., & Co.

White, A., & Sons

## CHEMICALS

Boehm, F.

Bramwell, E., & Son

Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.)

Bush, W., Son & Co.

Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson

Fuerst Bros.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Greiff, R. W., & Co.

Hill, A. S., & Son

Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clark

Howards & Son (Pharm.)

Kuhn, B.

Levermore, Aug., & Co.

Lofthouse & Saltmer

May & Baker (Lim.)

Morris & Callard

Moss & Co.

Reade Bros. & Co.

Smith, T. & H., & Co.

Stern, G. & G. (Pumilene)

Tyrer, T., & Co.

Washington Chemical.

White, A., & Sons

Zimmermann, A. & M.

## CHLORIDE OF GOLD

Greiff, R. W., & Co.

Rowland, L.

## CHLORIDE OF LIME

Governm't Sanitary Co.

National Chemical Co.

## CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Browne's)

Towle, A. F., & Son



**CHLOROFORM, &c.**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Son  
Smith, J. H., & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney  
Zimmermann, A. & M.

**CITRIC ACID**

Hassall & Co. (Phospho)

**COCA WINE**

Armbrucht, Nelson & Co.  
Frouch Hygiene Soc.  
Jozean, Gabriel  
Mariani & Co.

**COCAINE-HYDRO.**

Howards & Sons

**COCOA & CHOCOLATE**

Chadbury Bros.  
Christy & Co.  
Fry & Sons  
Rowntree & Co.

**COD-LIVER OIL**

Allen & Hanbury's  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Hill, A. S., & Son  
Jackson, W. & H.  
Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.  
Lofthouse & Saltmor  
Smith, T. J.  
Southall Bros. & Barclay  
Woolley, Sons & Co.

**COFFEE**

Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee)

**COLPISBLE TUBES**

Betts & Co.  
Brooks, Peel & Co.  
Sanders, H. G., & Son

**COMP. MEDICINES**

Allen & Hanbury's  
Elyton, Astley & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Hooper, B., & Co.  
Leo & Co.  
Lloyd, T. S., & Co.  
Wyleys & Co.

**CONCENT. LIQS.**

Erans, Sons & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.

**CONFECTIONERY**

Elyton, Astley & Co.  
Gibson, R., & Sons  
Kerfoot, T.  
Pascall, J.  
Robinson & Wordsworth  
Southwell, C., & Co.  
Warrick Brothers

**CORN CURES**

Seabury & Johnson (Plasters)  
Thompson, M.  
Young, F. H.

**COTTON WOOL**

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)  
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)  
Sanger, J., & Co.  
Seabury & Johnson

**CRSHD LINSEED**

Mumford, S. G.

**DENTIFRICES**

Eau de Botot  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Fentiman & Co.  
Jewsbury & Brown  
Lakeman, J. J.  
Lowe, C.

**DISINFECTANTS**

Quelch, H. C.  
Robertshaw, H. A., & Co.  
"Salvino" Co.  
Stevens, P. A.  
Sutton, O., & Co.  
"The Alexandra" (Ziemer)  
Thompson & Capper  
Warrick Bros.  
Woods, W. (Acrea Nut)

**DRUGGISTS' SUN.**

Adams, Webster & Co.  
Calvert, F. C., & Co.  
Fletcher Bros. & Co.  
Government Sanitary Co.  
Grindley & Co. (Lim.)  
Hamilton & Co. (Lim.)  
Jeyes' Fluid  
National Chemical Co.  
Sanitas Co.  
Seabury & Johnson  
Staples Bros. & Co.

**DRUGGISTS' SUN.**

Ayrton & Saunders  
Bailey, M., & Co.  
Barclay & Sons (Limited)  
Evans, Leasher & Webb  
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)  
Fordham, W. H., & Sons (Lim.)  
Gilbertson, H., & Sons  
Hill, A. S., & Son  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Idris & Co.  
Jackson, W. & H.  
Kay Bros. (Lim.)  
Lynch & Co.  
Marriott, E., & Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Nowbery, F., & Sons  
Quelch, H. C.  
Rauk, W., & Sons  
Sanger & Sons  
Schnitz & Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)  
Titman & Son  
Toogood, W.  
Wood Vincent

**DRUG GRINDERS**

Jordan & Co.

**DRUMS**

Berger, F.

**EAU DE COLOGNE**

Farnum, J. M.  
Martin, Maria (Nun)

**ELASTIC HOSE**

Woods, V.

**ELECTRIC APPAR.**

Darton, F., & Co.  
Gent & Co.  
Lancaster, J., & Son  
Orme &

**ENEMAS**

Evans, S. S., & Co.  
Sanger & Son

**ENGRAVERS**

Barker, W., & Son  
Coonan, J. H.  
Young, C. A., & Co.

**ESSENCES**

Beckett, W.  
Boehm, F.  
Berger, F.  
Brinley & Hinchliffe (Lim.)  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Bush, Son & Co.  
Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Cummock, J.  
De Curie & Son  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Hay, W.  
Idris & Co.  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Miller, A., & Co.  
Nowhall & Mason  
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.  
Stevenson & Howell  
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
Woolley, Sons & Co.

**ESSENTIAL OILS**

Berger, F.  
Boehm, F.  
Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Bush, W., Son & Co.  
Clay, Dod & Co.  
Cocking & Co. (Javan Pepper)  
Cummock, J.  
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clerk  
Lambert, S., & Co. (Santal Wood)  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Miller, J. & G.  
Mourard, J.  
Schlesinger, L.  
Stevenson & Howell  
Stynes & Co.  
Treatt, R. C.  
Vogt, G., & Co.  
Warrick Bros.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**ETHER**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Howards & Son  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Robbins, J., & Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
White, A., & Sons  
Woolley, Sons & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**EXTRACTS, FLUID**

Allen & Hanbury's  
Barber, G., & Co.  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Dakin Bros.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hooper, B., & Co.  
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.  
Moss & Co.  
Pater & Clarke  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**EXTRACT MEAT**

Australian Meat Co.  
Boval (Lim.)  
Bruno & Co.  
Denney's Peptone and Extract of Meat Co. (Lim.)  
Lobley Co.  
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)  
Mason, G., & Co. (Lim.)

**FEEDING BOTTLES**

Broilite, E., & Co. (Lim.)  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hearn, E. A., & Co.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Jackson, W. & H.  
Kilner Bros.  
Lynch & Co.  
Marriott, E., & Co.  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)  
Toogood, W.

**FILTERING**

Fordham, W. H., & Sons (Ld.)  
Solimated Carbon Filter Co.

**FLY PAPERS**

Blake & Mackenzie  
Ford, Shapland & Co.  
Tunbridge & Wright  
Wilson, S.

**FOOD (Infants & Invalids)**

Allen & Hanbury's  
Baelz, L., & Co.  
Brand & Co.  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hiebig Co.  
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)  
Mottershead & Co. (Benger's)  
Neale, H.  
Ridge, Dr.  
Savory & Moore  
Spilking & Co.

**FORMULA**

Brooks, T.

**GINGER ALE**

Hay, W. (Essence)  
Mills, H. M., & Co.

**GLUE**

Fordham, W. B., & Sons

**GLYCERINE**

Boehm, F.  
Pink & Co.  
Fuerst Bros.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.  
Price's Candle Co.

**GRANULAR PREP.**

Bishop, A., & Sons  
Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Cartis & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hill, A. S., & Son  
Kerfoot, T.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**GUM**

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Hyde, Nish & Co.  
Levermore, Aug., & Co.

**HAIR PREP.**

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.  
Edwards & Co.  
Truett, H. P. (Lim.)

**HERB BEER EXTS**

Laklu, W. H.  
Newhall & Mason  
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.  
Potter & Clarke

**HERBALISTS**

Newhall & Mason  
Potter & Clarke

**HOMOEOPATHIC**

Keene & Ashwell  
Leath & Ross  
Thompson & Capper  
Watson & Wates

**HOSPITALS**

London Homoeopathic

**HYPOPHOSPHITES**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Fellows  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Symes & Co.  
Type & King  
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

**INHALERS**

Spiron, C., The  
Toogood, W.

**INK [SEE MARKING INKS]**

Bewley & Draper

**INSECTICIDES**

Kenting, T.  
Sanford & Co.  
Steiner & Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)

**INSURANCE**

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

**KETCHUP**

Tyrer, P.

**KOLA**

Christy, T., & Co.  
Thompson, M. F.  
Van Ilargan, J.

**LARD**

Ewen, J., & Sons

**LIME JUICE**

Evans, Sons & Co.  
Idris & Co.  
Riddle, A., & Co.

**LINSEED POULTICE**

Seabury & Johnson

**LINT**

Liverpool Lint Co.  
Newsome, C.  
Robinson & Sons  
Seabury & Johnson

**LOZENGES**

Allen & Hanbury's  
Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)  
Hill & Son  
Kerfoot, T.  
Pascall, J.  
Ridgway & Co.  
Randall & Son  
Stern, G. & G.  
Warrick Bros.

**MACHINERY**

Beyer Freres.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Postor, F.  
Holroyd, J., & Co. (Lim.)  
Mellin, C.  
Olson, A.  
Werner & Pfeiderer

**MAGNESIA**

Rush, W., Son & Co.  
Dunneford & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Henry, T., & W. (Oxalined)  
Hill & Son  
Kerfoot, T. (Citrate)  
Washington Chemical Co.

**MALT EXTRACT, &c.**

Allen & Hanbury's  
Baelz, L., & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
"Kepler's"  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Reade Bros. & Co. (Blacults)  
Wyleys & Co.

**MANICURE PREPARATION**

Carmichael, M. W.  
Dr. Paul's

**MARKING INKS**

Barber, G., & Co. (Crimson)  
Hickman, J. J.  
Mux, M. & E.

**MEDICINE CHSTS**

Dry, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)  
Dry & Sons (Veterinary)

**MENTHOL**

A. I. Menthol Depot, A. W.  
Shirley, Proprietor.  
Cocking & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Seabury & Johnson  
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)  
Tyrer, P.

**MERCURIALS**

Fuerst Brothers  
Howards & Sons  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

**METHYLATED SPIRITS**

Boord & Son  
Burroughs, J.  
Harvey, J. W., & Co.  
Jones & Co.  
Phillips, G., & Co.  
Smith, S., & Co.

**METHYLENE**

Robbins, J., & Co.

**MICROSCOPES**

Darton, F., & Co.  
Perken, Son & Rayment

**MILK**

Nestle, H. (Condensed)

**MIXING****MACHINERY**

Gardner, W.  
Werner & Pfeiderer

**MORPHIA**

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Smith, T. H., & Co.

**OILS, PAINTS, &c.**

Hugh Highgate & Co.  
Fox, W., & Sons

**OINTMENT BASES**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Chesebrough (Vaseline)  
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum Jelly)

Richardson, W. H.  
Re-do Bros. & Co.

**OPTICIANS**

Holwright & Grey  
Darton, F., & Co.  
Lancaster & Sons  
Perken, Son & Rayment  
Raphael & Co.

**OTTO OF ROSE**

Fuerst Bros.  
Moryoseph, A.  
Teat, K. C.

**PAPAIN FINKLER**

Kuhn, B.

**PATENT MEDCNS**

Armstrong, Nelson & Co.  
Atkinson & Barber (Infant Preserv)  
Barclay & Sons (Lim.)  
Beckham, T. (Pills)  
Crosby, J. B.  
Edwards & Son  
Evans, Leasher & Webb  
Fennings (Powders)  
Globe Chemical Co.  
Goodall, Backhouse, & Co.  
Guy's Tonic  
Holloway (Pills and Clint.)  
Hughes & Hughes  
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)  
Lamplough, H. (Lim.)  
Luceoli (Clarke's mix.)  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Newbery & Sons  
Radam's Microbe Killer Co. (Lim.)  
Richardson, W. H.  
Richards & Co. (Foreign)  
Sequal (Lim.)  
Sutton, W., & Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)  
Vogeler, The Charles A., Co.  
Wineox & Co.  
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)

**PATENT AGENTS**

Horn & Son  
Thompson, W. P., & Co.

**PEPPERMINT OIL**

Cocking & Co.  
Miller, J., & G.

**PEPSINE, &c.**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Chesbrough & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Newbery, P., & Sons (Ingluvia)  
Parker, G. J. H.  
Stern, G. I.  
Warner & Co. (Ingluvia)

**PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS**

Hayley & Co.  
Blondeau & Cie.  
Boehm, F.  
Brooks, T.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.  
Chiswick Soap Co.  
Coward, G. F., & Co.  
Durrant, Geo. (Ewen Soaps).  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Farina, J. M.  
Graud Plus  
Greensill, T. S., & Son  
Johnson & Co.  
Legrand, L.  
Mann, C. A., & Co.  
Monard, J.  
Mullens, F.  
Newbery & Sons (Berdoes)  
Offinger, E.  
Pears' Soap  
Price's Patent Candle Co.  
Rosaline Manufg. Co.  
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)  
Schlesinger, L.  
Shirley, A. W.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)  
Tidman & Son  
Treatt, H. C.  
Truett, H. P. (Lim.)  
Warrick Brothers  
West, T. (Okell's Mona)  
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder),  
Robbins & Co.

**PEROX. OF HYDR.**

Robbins & Co.

**PETROLEUM**

Grindley & Co. (Jelly)  
Hamilton & Co. (Lim.)  
Snowdon, Sons & Co. (Jelly)

**PHARM. PREPS.**

Allen & Hanbury's  
Barron, Harveys & Co.  
Berger, F.  
Boehm, F.  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Chassaing & Co.  
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Elton & Co.  
Fellows  
Ferris & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Giles, Schacht & Co.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Green, C., & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hewlett & Son  
Hill, A. S., & Son  
Hooper, B., & Co.  
Howards & Sons  
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Jordan & Co.  
Keith & Co. (Conc. Tinctures)  
Kolomann, Granger  
Layng, R. C.  
Lambert Pharmacal Co.  
Martindale, W.  
May & Baker (Lim.)  
Moryoseph, A.  
Potter & Clarke  
Rankin & Borland  
Riegles & Co.  
Roberts & Co.  
Southall Bros. & Barclay  
Sutton, W., & Co.  
Symes & Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
White, Alfred, & Sons  
Willows, Francis & Butler  
Woolley, Sons & Co.  
Wyleys & Co.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC**

Botwright & Grey  
Darton, F., & Co.  
Fallowfield, J.  
Greiff, R. W., & Co.  
Houghson, G., & Son (Chemicals)  
Howards & Son (Chemicals)  
Lancaster, J., & Son  
Marion & Co.  
Orme, J., & Co.  
Perken, Son & Rayment  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
White, Alfred & Sons

**PILL MACHINES.**

Flindar, J. W.  
Toogood, W. (Conter)  
Werner & Pfeiderer

**PILLS (Coated, &c.)**

Allen & Hanbury's  
Anderson Apothecaries Hall  
Ansell, Thomas  
Blair's Gout Pills  
Cartor's Little Liver Pills  
Champigny, A., & Co.  
Eade's Gout Pills  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hill, A. S., & Son  
Holloway's  
Jackson, W. & H.  
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.  
McKewen & Robbins  
Newbery & Sons  
Robinson's  
Wander, S.  
Warrick, W. R., & Co. (Coated),  
Wyleys & Co.



**PILL MACHINES**

Pindar, J. W.  
Toogood, W. (Coater)  
Werner and Pfeiderer

**PLASTERS**

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Johnson and Johnson  
Mather, W.  
Quilliam, J., and Co.  
St. Dalmaz, A.  
Seabury and Johnson  
Thompson, M. F.  
Young, H.

**PODOPHYLLIN, &c.**

Keith, B., and Co.  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

**POLISHING**

Beckett, S.  
Bradley & Bonrdas (Albatur)  
Easy and Co.  
Fordham, W. B., and Sons  
(Limited)  
Oakley, John, and Sons

**PORCELAINGOODS**

Toogood, (E.o. Pots, regist.)

**PRINTING**

Bowers Bros.  
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)  
Ford, Shapland and Co.  
Silverlock, H.  
Townsend, J.

**PUMILINE**

Stern, G. and G.

**QUININE SALTS**

Greiff, R. W., and Co.  
Howards and Sons  
Kuhn, B.  
Zimmermann and Co.

**RENNET**

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Greiff, R. W., and Co.  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.

**SACCHARIN**

Allen and Hanburys  
Borroughs, Wellcome and Co.

**SALICIN**

Macfarlan and Co.  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

**SALICYLIC ACID**

Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.  
Fenest Bros.  
Zimmerman, A. and M.

**SALOL**

Kuhn, B.

**SALT**

Stern, G. and G. (Fepsalia)  
Tidman and Son

**SAUCES, PICKLES**

Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Mason, G., and Co. (Lim.)  
Tyrer, P.

**SCHOOLS, &c.**

City School of Chemistry and  
Pharmacy (Lim.)  
Liverpool School of Pharmacy  
London Homoeopathic and  
Medical School  
Manchester College  
Northern School of Pharmacy  
South London School of  
Pharmacy (Lim.)  
The School of Pharmacy  
Westminster College

**SEEDS**

Armitage Bros. (Bird)  
Caperu, F. (Bird)

**SELTZOGENES**

Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)  
British Syphon Co.  
Evans, sons and Co.  
Gerant, E., & Co.  
Lynch and Co.  
May, Roberts and Co.  
Thesler, E.

**SHEEP DIP**

Cooper and Nephews  
Fletcher Bros. and Co.  
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Quibell Bros. Wilkins  
Staples Bros. & Co.

**SHOP FITTERS**

Bowling and Govier  
Bygrave, J. and W.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Howlett, S. Natali, E.  
Natali and Co.  
Pothe, H., and Co.  
Treble, G., and Co.  
Yates, W. S.

**SOAP**

Ayrton and Saunders  
Barclay and Sons (Lim.)  
Bayley and Co.  
Blondeau and Co. (Vinolia)  
Bronnley, H., and Co.  
Chlewick Soap Co.  
Cook, E., and Co.  
Ewen, J., and Sons  
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)  
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Lucas and Co.  
Mulhens, F.  
Pears' Soap  
Stern, G. and G.

**SPECTACLES**

Botwright and Grey  
Darton, F. and Co.  
Perken, Son and Rayment  
Raphael and Co.

**SPIRIT**

Boord and Son  
Burrough, J. (Pure & Mthyl.)  
Harvey, J. and W., and Co.  
Jones and Co. (Methyl.)  
Macnair, A., and Co.  
Phillips and Co.  
Smith, Stephen and Co.

**SPONGE**

Cresswell Bros.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Peterson, M., and Co.

**STAMPS (RUBBER)**

Berkley, J.  
Hicklason, J.  
Pollard, A. W.

**STARCH**

Beckett, S.  
Crichtley (Gloss)

**STOPPERS**

Austin and Co. (Sprinklers)  
Barnett and Foster  
Mellin, O.  
Sanders, H. G., and Son  
Stipendum Stopper Co.

**STOVES**

Clark, S., and Co. (Lim.)

**SUGAR**

Fletcher, Fletcher and  
Stevenson  
Gibson, R., and Sons  
Sankey Sugar Co.

**SULFONAL**

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.  
Greiff, R. W., and Co.  
May and Baker (Limited)

**SURGICAL**

Ayrton and Saunders  
Bailey, W. H., and Son  
Barclay and Sons (Limited)  
Cocking, J. T.  
Eschmann Bros. and Walsh  
Haywood, J. H.  
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.  
Maw, Son, & Thompson, S.  
Robinson and Sons  
Sanitary Wood Wool Co. (Lim.)  
Schutze, F. and Co.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and  
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Tidman and Son  
Wood, F.  
Wood, Vincent

**SYPHONS**

Barnett and Foster  
Bratby and Hinchliffe (Ld.)  
British Syphon Co.  
Gerant, E., & Co.  
Idris and Co.  
Kilner Bros.  
Thesler, E.

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De Luca, G. V.  
Schoenfeld, J. & J. Freres

**SYRUPS**

Fletcher, Fletcher (Liquors)  
Idris and Co.

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Corsan, J. R. (advertising)

**TEA**

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French and Langdale  
Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.  
Walker and Dalrymple

**THERMOMETERS**

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Bock, O.  
Darton, F., and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
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**TILL**

Stokes, G. R. and Co.

**TINS**

Noakes, B., and Co.

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Taddy and Co.

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Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fordham, W. B., and Sons  
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Hopgood and Co.  
Hovenden and Sons (Enxosis)  
Lloyd, A. S. (Euxesis)  
Mumford, G. S. Quelch, H.C.  
Rowland, A., and sons  
Truefitt, H. P. (Limited)  
Woolley, Sons and Co.

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Jewsbury and Brown  
Sutton, O. and Co. (Block)  
Wilson, A. (Bunter's)  
Woods, M. (Areca)

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Colwell, H. M.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Haywood, J. H.  
Mather, W.  
Thompson, Walters, Hole and  
Co. (Lim.)  
Wood, F.  
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**URETHANE**

Howard and Sons

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### SMALL SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

Unequalled in their medicinal properties or in SOLUBILITY, the best ingredients being invariably employed.  
Suitable for Retail Sale, in Screw-capped Pill Tubes. Not liable to Stamp Duty unless specially recommended  
or sold as "Proprietary."

No. 142. Gran. Cath. Comp. (Little Cathartic Granules).  
Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.; Ext. Hyoscy., 1-20 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Nuc. Vom., 1-20 gr.; Oil. Res. Capsici, 1-20 gr.  
Dose 1 to 4.

Per 1,000,  
in Plain Bottle,  
4/-.

Per Small Stoppered  
Vase with painted  
glass label,  
5/6.

Per Stoppered Vase,  
with painted glass  
label. (6,000.)  
21/-.

No. 180.—Gran. Cath. Co. c. Euonymin.  
Prices same as for "No. 142."

Same as "No. 142," except that  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Euonymin is used instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Podophyllin.

An "all-round" Antibilious Pill, which has found favour wherever introduced, is "No. 120"  
("Pil. Cathartic and Liver").

No. 120. Pil. Cathartic and Liver.  
R. Podophyllin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.; Ext. Colocynth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.;  
Pv. Soc. Aloes, 1 gr.; Pv. Scammony,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.;  
Pv. Saponis, 1-8 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyami, 1-8 gr.;  
Gingerine, 1-8 gr. Dose, 2 to 4 pills as a  
purgative, 1 to 2 pills as an aperient.

Per 1,000,  
in Plain Bottle,  
4/-.

Per Stoppered Vase,  
with painted glass  
label,  
6/4.

Per Bottle (Bulk)  
of 5,000,  
18/8.

Write for New Complete Price List of PILLS, GRANULES and PARVULES, &c.,  
by W. R. WARNER & CO., giving upwards of  
250 Excellent Formulæ, at moderate and greatly reduced prices.

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THE SOLE AND ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

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### ESSENTIAL OILS



Wholesale  
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## EDWARDS' INSTANTANEOUS HARLENE

WORLD-RENOWNED

### HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle.

*Liberal Terms to Shippers and the Trade. Particulars on application*

NOTICE.—Counter Bills, with Agent's Name and Address printed on, forwarded free on application.

NOW READY.—Handsome Framed Show Card free on application, or may be obtained through any Wholesale House.

OPAL GLASS TABLETS fixed on windows if desired.

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# EAU DE COLOGNE

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, GEGENÜBER DEM "FRIESENPLATZ,"  
COLOGNE-ON-THE-RHINE.

Sold by all the leading Wholesale Houses throughout the World.



# COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP

(THOMSON'S PATENT),

Has been tested in a Physiological Laboratory as a Germ Destroyer, and proved to be more efficient than any other experimented with.  
(See "Journal of Chemical Industry, 1888, No. 3.) Of great value in CASES OF

## ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCABIES, FAVUS

AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES.

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Price in 3-Tablet Boxes, per doz. **12/-**; Selling Price, **1/6**; in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Boxes, **10/6** per box.  
**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.**

Can be obtained through MESSRS. S. MAW, SON &amp; THOMPSON, LONDON, or of

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### GUARANTEED PURE.

EVERY GENUINE PACKAGE BEARS THEIR LABEL  
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REGISTERED

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TRADE MARK.

Class 4E.

**BEST AND SAFEST DENTIFRICE.**

Be particular to observe that the Registered Trade Mark and the name "OSCAR SUTTON & CO." are stamped on all that are genuine, as worthless imitations are in the market.

Wholesale: Of all the Leading Houses, and of

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## SALVINE,

### THE SCIENTIFIC DENTIFRICE.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THE LANCET.—Extract from "ANALYTICAL RECORDS" reports:—"Salvine Dentifrice is a delicately scented paste, which exhibits an Alkaline reaction to test-paper. It is perfectly free from injurious elements. From its composition it is evidently ANTACID, ASTRINGENT, and ANTI-PARASITIC. Salvine is contained in Collapsible Tubes, the use of which offers OBVIOUS ADVANTAGES."

Put up in a novel and attractive manner. Price 1/, 1/6, and 2/6.

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A handsome, valuable Showcard of an exceedingly tasteful and high-class design, now ready. Transparencies and other attractive Advertising matter.

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## BEAURINE DENTIFRICE.

From all Wholesale Houses, or

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**BEAURINE DENTIFRICE** is in liquid form, and is a substitute for both powder and mouth-wash. It is spoken highly of by both the Medical and Dental professions. BEAURINE is put up in attractive bottles, enclosed in handsome boxes.

Miss FORTESCUE says:—"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in saying that I find your Dentifrice very pleasant, and a refreshing wash for the teeth.—Yours faithfully, M. FORTESCUE."

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**TERMS**—2s. size, 18s. per dozen; 3s. 6d. size, 28s. per dozen, strictly cash—i.e., cash must accompany order.

A special cash discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed off all orders over £1. and of 10 per cent. off all orders over £10. Cheques must be made payable to H. A. ROBERTSHAW & CO., and crossed Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Halifax.



METAL BOTTLE CAPS  
AND  
SCREWED BOTTLES.

For Paints, Perfumes, Soaps, Creams, Oils, and all Fluid  
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PERFUME SPRINKLERS  
AND  
BOTTLES.



[4]

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### MANUFACTURERS,

VICTORIA WORKS, VICTORIA GARDENS, NOTTING HILL GATE  
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Order through your Wholesale House, or, CASH WITH ORDER, direct from SOLE PROPRIETORS—

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1840),

SOLE MAKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN OF

## METALLIC CAPSULES,

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**COLOURED SIDE MARK, LABEL, AND OTHER SPECIALITY CAPSULES**

(For the Prevention of Fraud and Refilling of Old Labelled Bottles), as supplied to BASS & CO., HENNESSY AND MARTELL COGNAC, and the leading Brewers and Bottlers of Wines and Spirits throughout Europe.

## PLAIN ORDINARY CAPSULES,

For Small Phials, 2s. 6d. and upwards per 1,000, according to size, style, design, and quantity.

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**Manufacturers of Pure English-made Bottling and Package Tinfoil, from 1s. per lb. and upwards; Mixed Foil (Foreign Quality), from 6d. per lb. (according to gauge); Patent Barrel Packages and Snuff Canisters, Tea Packages, &c.**

**COLLAPSIBLE TUBES AND SPRINKLERS  
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**PATENTEEES OF HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL PRESSURE CAPSULING MACHINES,**

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Largely in use by the Trade, and efficiency guaranteed for all sizes of Bottles, at Royalties from 5s. to £2 2s. per annum:



# SUPERFATTED MEDICINAL SOAPS

PREPARED FROM PRESCRIPTIONS AND UNDER THE CONSTANT CONTROL OF

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In mild cases of Mycosis especially Pityriasis Versicolor.

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For Chronic Ulcers, Venereal Bolls, &c., and also in the Massage Treatment of Small Tumours and Exudations.

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In General and Local Pruritus (especially Genital and Anal).

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Under the constant supervision of Mr. J. BRASCHOW, of Cologne, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

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## "Alexandra" Dentifrices.

### LOTION. POWDER. PASTE.

1/3 at 9/- per doz. 6d. at 3/9 per doz. 6d. JARS at 3/9 per doz

2/ „ 15/ „ 1/ „ 7/6 „ 1/ „ 7/6 „

3/6 „ 24/ „ — 1/ TUBES „ 7/6 „

6/6 „ 45/ „ — 2/6 „ 18/ „

Matchless for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath.

GUARANTEED NON-INJURIOUS TO THE ENAMEL.

Show Cards, &c., on application.

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Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,

10/6, 21/-

Egg Yulep, 2/-, 4/-.

CONCENTRATED

Egg Yulep, 2/6,

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Golden Fluid,

10/6, 21/-.

EUXURON,

1/6.

&c.

Stimulating Lotion, 5/-

10/6.

Astringent and Tonic

Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica

Hair Wash, 3/6,

5/-, 10/6, 21/-

Arnica Wash

3/6, 5/-,

10/6.

&c.

**EUCHRISMA.**  
Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash.  
3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

**EAU RACINE.**  
For renewing the original colour of Grey Hair; superior to all other Restorers, being perfectly simple in its Composition. Price 6/-.

An elegant Preparation for the Hair and Beard.  
Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-

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H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

20 & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London.

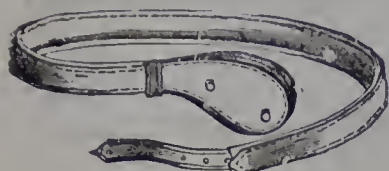




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THE BEST FOR SHAPE AND QUALITY. FIRST PRIZE, 1879.



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GREAT FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURE AND QUICK DESPATCH OF SPECIAL TRUSSES.

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## THE RASPBERRY CITRATE OF MAGNESIA IS NOW FIZZING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN STOCK, OR YOU WILL LOSE SALES.  
THE MOST POPULAR CITRATE EVER INTRODUCED.

Owing to its delicious flavour it is more readily saleable than any other Citrate of Magnesia.

In addition to its aperient properties, it is, in small quantities, the most palatable and refreshing Summer Drink ever introduced.

In order to test the keeping properties of the Magnesia I have sent a bottle **ROUND THE WORLD**, and it has returned as fresh as when made, proving that it is suitable for any climate.

In  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Bottles, 8/6 per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 14/- per dozen; or in bulk, in 7-lb. Tins, 90/- per cwt. Tins 6d. each. If ordered in Tins a supply of Labels sent free.

*Be sure to order QUELCH'S, as the success of this article has brought numerous imitations into the market.*

**SUPPLIED IN SEALED BOTTLES FOR EXPORT.**

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR DIRECT FROM

**HENRY C. QUELCH, Ludgate Square, Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.**



# SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS

CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS of the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime;

THE OXIDISING AGENTS—Iron and Manganese;

THE TONICS—Quinine and Strychnine;

AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a SLIGHTLY ALKALINE REACTION.

IT DIFFERS IN ITS EFFECTS FROM ALL ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS, and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

IT HAS GAINED A WIDE REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

ITS CURATIVE POWER is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic, and nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

ITS ACTION IS PROMPT; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, it promotes assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections.* From the fact also that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

## NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, **FINDS THAT NO TWO OF THEM ARE IDENTICAL**, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, **IN THE PROPERTY OF RETAINING THE STRYCHNINE IN SOLUTION**, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles (4/- or 7/-): the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

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# **BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.**

MANUFACTURING

## **PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,**

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## **COMPRESSED PELLETS**

AND

## **MAG. CIT. GRAN.**

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# THE VERDICT

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“The therapeutic value of Extract of Malt rests not only upon the presence of important food elements, as dextrin, maltose, and alkaline phosphate, but on the peculiarly active substance, diastase, which is concerned in converting the starch of farinaceous food into the more assimilable products. The masterly researches of Messrs. C. O. Sullivan, Brown, Heron, and Morris have shown that diastase is without action upon unaltered starch, or starch as it occurs enclosed in the cell. As soon, however, as the cellulose envelope of the granule is broken either by bruising or boiling, the starch granulose rapidly undergoes conversion or hydrolysis, even in the cold, into maltose and a variety of dextrin called erythro-dextrin. It is some time now since we had occasion to examine the well-known and much-used KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. evidently keep pace with the newest scientific facts, which every day contribute towards making this kind of preparation perfect. This is shown by the analysis of a specimen which was recently submitted to us.

“The flavour has been further improved, and the delicacy of the colour contributes largely to its attractive appearance.”—LANCET, Jan. 31, 1891.

The Kepler Extract of Malt and the Kepler Solution supplied to the Trade in bottles containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. at 1s. 8d. and 3s. Retail, 2s. 6d. and 4s. Special terms to Hospitals. Supplied by all Chemists throughout the World.

**BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.**



# "VASELINE"

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Sample Box  
Three Dozen Tablets  
9/-, Carriage Paid.

NEW STYLE.

Each Tablet in Card Case.

# SOAP.

The Best Emollient in the World must be the  
Best Basis for Toilet Soap. 33/- PER GROSS TABLETS.

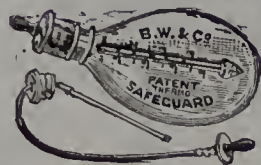
**CHESEBROUGH CO., 42 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.**

Proprietors and Sole Makers of the "Vaseline Preparations."

"BLUE SEAL," our regular 6d. size, without Card Case, in Boxes of one gross, 32s. net.

## THE THERMO-SAFEGUARD FEEDING BOTTLE (B. W. & CO.)

As a Practical and Scientific Invention for protecting the lives of infants, nothing, except Fairchild's discovery of the pure Zymine Peptonising agents, has of late years approached in importance the Thermo-Safeguard Feeding Bottle.



The Thermo-Safeguard Feeding Bottle has a thermometer imbedded in the glass in such a manner as to correctly and distinctly indicate the temperature of the contents. It has the further advantage (since the bottle is marked in ounces) of giving a register of the exact amount of food taken at each feeding, thus tending to avert the evil of over-feeding. It is specially adapted for use in connection with the Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild).

"The Bottle has a great deal to recommend it."—*British Medical Journal*.

"The best of all Feeding Bottles, and ought to be universally used."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

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See "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," December 15th, 1874.





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### PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

WHOLESALE HOUSES are requested to bear in mind that the Summer Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on July 25. On that occasion, and not again this year, we shall be prepared to stitch circulars with the journal. This favourite and effective method of distributing a circular to the trade must be arranged in advance, and firms thinking of taking advantage of the opportunity can get full particulars by communicating with us. Makers of specialities would find this a valuable opportunity to make the trade at home and abroad acquainted with their trade-marks, &c., by reproducing on pages, size of this journal, facsimiles of their labels, &c.

### SUMMARY.

THE INDEX which accompanies this issue beats the record. It is a complete digest of what our subscribers have had as half of their ten-shilling contribution during the past six months. We are compelled to keep the index down to reasonable limits, but it has taken four pages more than hitherto to adequately epitomise the large mass of information which this, our thirty-eighth, volume contains.

CANADIAN SPIRIT OF NITRE and prussic acid samples have been tested by the Government analyst with not very satisfactory results.

A BOND STREET CHEMIST'S BUSINESS has been registered as a company.

SEVERAL notable trade-novelties are commented on on pages 893 and 894.

BRIEF details of some of the exhibits at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting are given in this issue.

We give an abstract of Dr. Hesse's paper on coca, which he presented to the Pharmaceutical Society when he received the Hanbury Medal.

THE sad story revealed at the inquest on "Little Bill," reported on page 892, should be read by chemists interested in pharmaceutical legislation.

ON Thursday evening the Fellows of the Chemical Society met to consider some alterations in their by-laws. A brief report appears on the next page.

THE Cardiff Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference met this week and discussed the arrangements for the conference week. We report the proceedings.

A PORTRAIT of Mr. Thomas Hale, the oldest of the drug-brokers connected with the drug-trade, is given in this issue, with a few particulars of the business with which he was so long connected.

WE report the proceedings at an inquest held in London on a Frenchman, who took a dose of what he bought for Epsom salts, and died. The inquest has been adjourned in order that the stomach may be analysed.

"VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE" is being reprinted, and we are quite out of stock, till the end of next week, at our office. But it can still be obtained from almost any wholesale house at the published price—3s. 6d. It has been a notable success.

AN ABSTRACT OF A LECTURE by Dr. Lauder Brunton, which we give, is useful reading, supporting, as it does, the now popular treatment of many complaints by a freer recourse to water-drinking.

AT a meeting of the Scotch Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society Mr. Ewing, one of the partners of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, was appointed chairman in succession to Mr. Gilmour. The Executive also made some preliminary arrangements for beating up new members.

AMONGST our Foreign and Colonial News are a number of items of considerable interest. We may note here the tariff decisions in the United States, the new pharmacy law in Portugal, which deals with the question of co-partnership in pharmacy, a case dealing with "wholesale sale" of poisons in Victoria, and a hopeful appeal for the admission of women as pharmacists in Germany.

AT a meeting of the creditors of Mr. Powell, of Swindon, the proprietor of Moonseed Bitters, reported in this issue, very damaging charges were made against him by the Official Receiver of Swindon, who presided. The debtor's solicitor declares he will give a satisfactory answer to the comments at the proper time. Meanwhile his offer of arrangement has been rejected, and a resolution to wind up the estate in bankruptcy has been passed.



## English News.

**VISIT TO GLASSWORKS.**—The members of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Assistants' Association had the opportunity of paying a second visit to Messrs. Sowerby & Co.'s glassworks at Gateshead on June 17. A large company assembled, and Mr. Hind again courteously acted as guide.

**DENTISTS' APPRENTICES.**—Under the Dentists Act the General Medical Council has power to dispense with the certificates, examinations, and other conditions for registration in the case of those who can show that they commenced their apprenticeship before the Act passed. In virtue of this, many have proceeded to the professional examinations without passing a preliminary examination, but by resolution of the council this privilege will terminate on July 22 next.

**THE DRINK BILL.**—At Barnsley Police-court on June 19 Jos. Willey, a chemist and druggist carrying on business at Hoyland, was brought up in custody charged with having been drunk at Hoyland on Wednesday night and with having assaulted Police-constable Padgett and Police-sergeant Johnson on the occasion. Mr. Rideal defended, and pleaded guilty. Defendant was fined 20s. and costs for the drunkenness and 40s. and costs for each assault—in all, fined 5*l.* and costs, or three months' imprisonment.

**CRICKET.**—On Wednesday the Midland Counties Chemists' Cricket Club played a Mason College Club, and were well beaten. The chemists' score was as follows:—

A. H. Stephenson, c Hill, b Gray	1	F. Hallam, c Hooson, b Craig	1
H. Fallows, c Hill, b Gray	8	A. Perks, not out	12
F. Goyne, b Craig	2	G. Smith, l.b.w., b Wainforth	0
W. Shakespeare, b Craig	0	J. H. Kyezor, b Wainforth	0
H. Critchlow, b Craig	2	Extras	2
F. H. Alcock, c Davenport, b Craig	21		
C. Thompson, c and b Craig	2	Total	51

Mason College had compiled 79 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn.—The assistants in the Sheffield Pharmaceutical Cricket Club played the principals on June 18, and scored an easy victory.

**FIRES.**—Soon after six o'clock on Saturday evening, June 20, a fire broke out at 192 Aldersgate Street, on the premises of Messrs. Lynch & Co., druggists' sundriesmen. The flames, fortunately, were confined to one section of the large premises occupied by Messrs. Lynch, and were subdued before any considerable damage was done. The loss is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown.—About 9.30 on Tuesday morning a fire occurred on the extensive premises of Messrs. Richardson & Co., manufacturing chemists, at Leicester. A quantity of methylated spirit was under treatment in the laboratory in a white metal "still" under steam-pressure from an adjacent boiler. The ordinary steam-pressure is about 20 lbs. to the square inch, but in some unaccountable manner the pressure suddenly rose to about 30 lbs., and the "still" exploded, the contents igniting and setting fire to the window-sills and other woodwork. The brigade attended with a steamer, but in the meantime the private brigade of the firm had succeeded in mastering the flames before much damage was done. No one was injured.

**COMMITTAL OF A CHEMIST.**—In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, the case of *Lennox v. Le Maout* was before his Honour Judge Bayley, by way of a judgment summons applying for the committal of the defendant, a chemist, carrying on business at Wardour Street, Leicester Square. The plaintiff was represented by a solicitor, who stated that judgment was obtained in February last for a sum of nearly 40*l.*, but the defendant had paid nothing. Shortly after the date of the judgment he asked to be allowed to pay the money by monthly instalments of 2*l.*, and his request was complied with, but he had not paid a penny, although he had a very nice shop and appeared to do a satisfactory sort of trade. The original judgment was recovered by way of damages against the defendant in respect of a serious blunder which he made in supplying the plaintiff with spirit of ammonia in mistake for sal volatile, whereby she had a narrow escape of losing her life. The defendant appeared in person, and said the sole and simple reason why he had not paid the money was because he had been unable to do so. At the present time he

was in arrears with his rent, and he was in other financial difficulties, besides which business was very bad. The judge said he should have thought that chemists were having a very good time of it now that there was so much illness about, and there would be an order of committal against the defendant, to be suspended for six weeks.

**CHEMICAL SOCIETY.**—An extraordinary general meeting of the fellows of this society was held in Burlington House on Thursday night to consider certain proposals for the alteration of by-laws affecting the election of fellows, the election of council, and other matters pertaining thereto. In regard to the fellowship the most important proposal was that every certificate of application under the head of qualifications should satisfy the council that the candidate for election has either (a) contributed to chemical science as an investigator or author; (b) had experience as lecturer on or teacher of chemistry; (c) had experience in connection with analytical or manufacturing chemistry. Professor Crum Brown ruled that this would be considered first, and Mr. Wilson proposed, and Dr. Tead seconded, the motion in regard to it. Professor Tilden spoke in defence of the Institute of Chemistry, and Mr. Carteighe moved, as an amendment, that the meeting should pledge itself not to support anything affecting the by-laws which was not put forward by the council. Sir F. Abel seconded, after which there were several speeches for and against—Mr. Cassal's, for the motion, being the best. The temper of the meeting was fairly good, but several nasty things were said on both sides. Finally the chairman called for a show of hands, which was all in favour of the amendment; but Mr. Carteighe demanded a division. This was taken—137 going upstairs, for the amendment, and 47 downstairs, against it. Dr. Brown was then to put the amendment as a substantive resolution, but had to leave, and Professor Odling took his place. Mr. Carteighe then claimed that his successful procedure terminated the meeting; and it did.

**A CASE FOR INQUIRY.**—On Friday, June 19, Mr. John Troutbeck, the Coroner for Westminster, opened an inquiry at the Board-room, Poland Street, W., concerning the death of Charles Vales, aged 42, a jeweller, who died at 27 Rupert Street, Soho, on June 16. Marie Botson, whose evidence was interpreted, stated that she had lived with the deceased about twelve months. On Monday last they went out on the river together, and returned home at five o'clock, at which time the deceased was in his usual good health. He went out to purchase some Epsom salts and a newspaper, and was not gone more than five minutes. After supper he sat in an armchair reading his paper, and at nine o'clock they went to bed. At a quarter-past four the following morning he awoke her, saying that he had taken his medicine, and it had made him very ill. He said the medicine was not the same as he usually took, as it had caused him great pain. He began to tremble so violently that witness asked the landlord to send for a doctor, and two medical men arrived very shortly. The deceased died while the stomach-pump was being used. She handed the blue paper which had contained the medicine to one of the doctors. There was no poison in the room before the deceased returned with what he believed to be the salts. Shortly before he died Vales told her that he purchased the "Sel Anglais"—the French name for Epsom salts—of Mr. Le Maout, a chemist carrying on business at 15 Wardour Street, and that the chemist's wife served him. He was in the habit of purchasing medicine there, but she had never heard him speak of Mrs. Le Maout. By the Coroner: She had no reason to suppose, and did not believe, that the deceased took poison with the intention of destroying his life. Neither she nor the deceased had any use for oxalic acid. While the deceased was suffering acutely he said, "I think I have been poisoned." Pierre Lounis, the landlord of the house, having stated that the parties lived on very affectionate terms during the ten months they had resided there, Dr. Eugene Jolly, who was called in, said that the deceased was in great pain; his face was livid, his lips blue, and his pulse quick and irregular. He was in convulsions. Having ordered an emetic of sulphate of zinc and lemon, he hurried to Mr. Kaiser for a stomach-pump, but the deceased died shortly after his return. A post-mortem examination revealed great congestion of all the organs. He did not examine the stomach, which had been carefully sealed up for analysis. By the Coroner: When he first saw the deceased he came to the



conclusion that he was suffering from the effects of an irritant poison, and he treated him accordingly. The Coroner said it was obviously a case in which there must be an adjournment, in order that the contents of the stomach might be analysed to ascertain what poison had been taken, and to give the police an opportunity of making inquiries into the matter as to how the poison had been obtained. He thought all these points should be disposed of at the next sitting. The inquiry was then adjourned for a fortnight.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW**—Doncaster is gay this week beyond description on account of the fifty-second country meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, which opened there on Monday. Amidst the thousands of exhibits, there were a few which are of interest to the drug trade. Implements are almost as important at the show as cattle, and there was some very fine machinery to be seen. For example, the Hardy Patent Pick Company (Limited) had several disintegrators at work, and an ingenious new implement called the "magnetic separator," which separates iron from bones and similar material. Mr. Wm. Gardner, of Gloucester, had various sizes of his "Rapid" sifter and mixer doing duty in a way which attracted the visitors, while Askham Bros. & Wilson (Limited), of Sheffield, showed pulverisers, separators, and mills. One small size pulveriser by this company was well adapted, we thought, for chemists' purposes. The Cheavin filters, for which W. B. Fordham & Son (Limited) are the agents, were shown in good style. It is customary at these meetings for the makers of veterinary medicines, sheep-dips, and disinfectants to renew acquaintance with their country customers. This year was not behind its predecessors in this respect, and it is surprising how much space two or three of the leading firms can take up, and how imposing their exhibits appear. Following the numerical order, we may note that Morris, Little & Son did full credit to Doncaster, and with their fluid and powder dips, soluble phenyle, and other specialities made as pleasing and effective a show as there was in the meeting. Jeyes' Sanitary Compound Company (Limited) were close by, and Cannon's sheep-dip was exhibited by B. Cannon & Co. (Limited), of Lincoln, in rather a striking way—viz., along with leather and parchment made from sheepskins properly and improperly dipped. A shilling's worth of dip well applied (on the sheep, of course) almost doubles the value of a dozen skins. Fletcher Bros. & Co., Grimsby, showed their pino-phenol disinfectants and dips of an allied character. We also noticed a stand devoted to Cupiss's constitution and cough balls. Day & Sons, of Crewe, had a very extensive stand, upon which, in addition to the reception rooms, a very complete selection of their preparations was exposed. A new drenching-bottle was a feature here. This has one side flattened, and in the same plane as the neck, so that it enables the liquid to escape without the bottle being elevated out of the horizontal position. The bottle can be gripped very firmly, on account of its shape, and, as it is provided with an air-tube, there is no gurgling, but a regular flow of the liquid. Tomlinson & Hayward, of Lincoln, exhibited various sheep-dips of their own manufacture, cattle oils and other veterinary medicines as well as their well-known dairy specialities. Quibell Bros., of Newark, reported to our representative that they have lately been doing excellent business in their calf-meal, which they exhibited along with sheep-dips, while they gave ocular demonstration of the vitality of their grass and clover seeds. Mr. Dennis, of Louth, was in evidence with his Lincolnshire pig-powders and "carrotine," and there was an excellent exhibit of veterinary instruments by Arnold & Sons, of Smithfield, E.C. Of Day, Son & Hewett's exhibit it is difficult to speak, it was so varied in character and comprehensive of all that the farmer and stockkeeper require for maintaining and restoring the health of their flocks. The exhibit occupied a large area, and was attractively arranged. Spratt's Patent (Limited) were the principal exhibitors of foods for all domestic animals, from the ox to the cage-bird. Joseph Thorley was also there, and a large number of retail chemists from various parts of the country had secured space for their specialities. We should not omit to add that the "Sanitas" Company (Limited) had the whole show for their exhibit, arrangements having been made with them to disinfect the place. That was why the air was balmy with "Sanitas."

## IRISH NEWS.

MR. ROBERT T. HERRON has been appointed to succeed the late apothecary to the Armagh workhouse. There were eight candidates for the appointment.

MR. F. W. MOORE, of the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, has been appointed by the Royal Dublin Society to the position of consulting botanist, vice the late Professor McNab.

At a meeting of the Senate of Trinity College, held last week at Dublin, the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred *honoris causa* upon Mr. James Emerson Reynolds, Professor of Chemistry to the University.

**WHY NOT MAKE THEM?**—Mr. J. Clarke, a Dublin working man, declared, at a recent meeting of the United Trades Council, that 80,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  are yearly sent out of Ireland to the Continent for the purchase of all sorts of bottles, which could as well be bought at home, and so much money saved to the country.

**PHOSPHORUS ACCIDENT.**—Bartholomew Kelleher, an employé at Messrs. Donovan's match-factory, Cork, was last week fatally injured by an explosion of phosphorus, caused by the striking of a match upon his clothes, which were saturated with inflammable matter, the flames spreading to some barrels of the chemical, which were beside him. Kelleher was engaged as a match-dipper.

**STRYCHNINE PROPERLY SOLD.**—Mr. David Rapeson, J.P., a retired brewer, seventy-six years of age, committed suicide a few days since with strychnine, which he purchased at Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson & Co.'s. At the inquest, Mr. Hart, a chemist employed by the firm, deposed that he knew deceased. He came into the shop between three and four last Thursday evening, and asked for 2 drachms of strychnine, stating that he wanted it to poison some dogs and an old horse with. Witness told him that, although he was a justice of the peace, he could not give the drug without a witness. Deceased then got Mr. McGaw, of Messrs. Tait & Co., to act as witness, and was then supplied with the poison.

## SCOTCH NEWS.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—The time which Edinburgh people wish this association to visit the city next year is the end of September.

**THE INFLUENZA.**—Dr. Russell, the medical officer for Glasgow, reports that during the last fortnight there had occurred five deaths in the city which were ascribed to influenza—a child of five years, the others aged from fifty-three to seventy-three.

**APPLICATION FOR CESSIO BONORUM**—On Friday last an application was made to Sheriff Balfour, in the Glasgow Sheriff Court, for granting *cessio bonorum* against Daniel Clarke, manufacturing chemist, 95 Bath Street, Glasgow. Mr. Wilson, writer, who appeared for Mr. Clarke, objected to the granting of the application on the ground that intimation of the proceedings had not been personally served upon Mr. Clarke, who had for the last two months been resident in Argyllshire, and had been very unwell. He only knew of this application through seeing the notice in the newspapers. The agent for the applicant said Mr. Clarke was sued as at Bath Street, his place of business. Mr. Wilson, in reply to a question, was understood to say that Mr. Clarke was only temporarily occupying his present residence at Strone. The Sheriff adjourned the case for a week, for Mr. Clarke's attendance.

**DUNDEE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.**—The annual excursion took place on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, about twenty members attending, this being the second of the season's half-holiday excursions. The place selected was Linlathen, near Broughty Ferry, the gardens and grounds being kindly thrown open to the visitors by the proprietor (Colonel Erskine). The time from 4 P.M. was pleasantly spent in a tour of the extensive gardens, under the guidance of the head gardener, who pointed out many objects of interest. A prominent feature of the gardens is the rich herbaceous border, which at the



time of the visit showed a striking display of bloom. Among medicinal plants or their allies the following were seen to advantage:—*Podophyllum Emodi*, *Polygonatum officinale*, *Scilla nutans*, *Valeriana Phu*, *Orchis mascula* (in a high state of cultivation), *Ranunculus graminea*, *Iris florentina*, *Papaver rhæas*, &c. Refreshments having been served, and a photograph taken, votes of thanks were passed to Mr. H. T. Miln, the head gardener, for his courtesy, and to Colonel Erskine for the privilege. The weather was delightful, and all enjoyed the afternoon's outing, the only regret being that the time was so limited, precluding the possibility of exploring many places which stood temptingly open. The party returned to town about 7 o'clock.

## Foreign and Colonial News.

**THE WORLD'S FAIR.**—For the Chicago Exhibition of 1893, guarantees amounting to \$9,275,000 have already been promised, which is about double the amount raised for the Centennial.

**THE NEW ITALIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.**—This work, which has been for a long time in preparation, is announced for publication in the course of this month, in the Italian language. The formulae given in it will have no official force.

**MEXICAN PHARMACOPŒIA.**—The last edition of this Pharmacopœia ("La Nueva Farmacopea Mexicana") was published in 1884, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Mexico has now published a Supplement to it containing corrections and additions.

**PHARMACY IN EAST AFRICA.**—The *Apotheker Zeitung* states that the German apotheke in Dar-es-Salaam (German Africa), to the establishment of which we referred recently, will be opened on August 1. Apotheker Bretschneider will employ British Indians from Bombay as assistants.

**PHARMACY IN EGYPT.**—The Court of Appeal of Mixed Tribunals of Egypt has lately, by virtue of the special consent of the Powers, sanctioned a new Government decree providing that for the future every person practising medicine or its branches, including druggists, must pay a fee for a Government licence. Druggists are subjected to special regulations.

**PROJECTED NATIONALISATION OF RUSSIAN PHARMACIES.**—According to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, a project for the nationalisation of pharmacies is in contemplation in Russian Government circles. It is said that one of the reasons for the measure is the desire of the Government to free the pharmaceutical craft from its Jewish element, which is exceedingly strong in Russia.

**A CHEMICAL EXPERIMENT.**—At Ashburton, New Zealand, a boy named Spier was rummaging a chemist's back premises when he found a package of phosphorus in water in a sealed bottle. He took a stick and put it in his trousers-pocket. Going along the street his clothes took fire. A passer-by tore off the burning clothes and rolled the boy in the water-channel and extinguished the fire. He burned his own hands and legs. The boy was burned severely.

**MESSRS. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.,** the New York wholesale druggists, had a narrow escape from a serious fire a few days ago. An employé was drawing some oil of tar, when the fumes ignited from a lantern near by. The heat generated set off the automatic fire-alarm and opened the sprinklers with which the building is supplied, extinguishing the blaze before any material damage was done. But for the promptness and efficacy of the automatic extinguisher, there would doubtless have been a very considerable loss, as the blaze occurred in a part of the building containing much inflammable material.

**PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALISM IN NORWAY.**—The Norwegian Storting has decided to grant a subsidy of 400 kroner per annum towards the publication of the Norwegian Pharmaceutical Journal. In Norway the State subsidises a number of scientific journals, among others the Journal for Veterinary Medicine, yet on this occasion the proposal of the

Government was strongly objected to. The commission which in the first instance had it under consideration, rejected it, and when it was brought forward by the Government in Parliament, it was carried only by the casting-vote of the president.

**THE AMERICAN WHOLESALERS' CONFERENCE.**—The seventeenth annual meeting of the United States National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, in October. The date has not been definitely decided upon, but the probabilities are that the convention will open on Monday, October 19, and close on October 23. The attendance promises to be large. The gentlemen having the matter in charge are Messrs. M. Carey Peter (chairman), Louisville; James H. Richardson, Detroit; Fred. B. Perry, Chicago; W. Robinson, Louisville; Thomas D. Cook, New York; and N. A. Lloyd, Cincinnati.

**FAILURE OF AN AMERICAN CHINA FIRM.**—The recently announced failure of Messrs. Russell & Co., an old commission house of Canton, China, with branches in New York and London, has created a good deal of interest in America. The house was one of the oldest and best-known American firms in the China trade. It started sixty-eight years ago as a successor of Perkins & Co., of Boston. For many years the headquarters were at Hong-Kong, with branch offices in most of the China ports. Its credit has always stood high in this and other markets, the wealth of the present firm—which consists of W. H. Forbes, H. D. Forbes, John M. Forbes, jun., O. Vincent Smith, George M. Wheeler, S. W. Pomeroy, and E. H. M. Huntington—being estimated at over \$500,000. Several large fortunes have been acquired by former partners now retired. Boston was their former place of business, the New York branch being opened in 1878 by and in the name of S. W. Pomeroy, who, two years later, changed it to the style of Russell & Co., of China. The present resident New York partner is John M. Forbes, jun.

**BROMIDIA IN U.S.A.**—The proprietors of "Bromidia" have had to fight for their right to the name. A firm in New Orleans sold a preparation labelled "Compound elixir of chloral and bromide of potassium," with the word "Bromidia" added as a synonym, the label also distinctly stating that the article was prepared by the sellers. The originators of "Bromidia" thereupon brought an action in the Circuit Court of New Orleans. The defendants averred that the word "bromidia" used by them indicated that the chief component part of the preparation was a bromide, and to show that their compound elixir of chloral and bromide of potassium was substantially the same thing as "bromidia." The defendants also claimed that their name appeared on the label in such a way that it would be impossible that the quoting of the word "bromidia" would lead anyone to infer that the preparation manufactured and sold by them was manufactured by or originated with the complainants. This defence did not meet with favour from the judge, and he decided for the plaintiffs.

**THE "WHOLESALE SALE" OF OXALIC ACID IN VICTORIA.**—We have recently reported the prosecution by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria of Mr. E. Roberts, an oil and colour dealer, for alleged infringement of the Poisons Act by selling one shillingworth of oxalic acid. The defendant claimed that this, as a wholesale transaction, was exempt, and the Collingwood magistrates, who first heard the case, accepted that view, and dismissed the case, with 3*l.* 3*s.* costs against the prosecution. An order to review before the full court was obtained, and the Chief Justice gave the judgment of the court, finding that as there had been no written order, which is an essential preliminary to the wholesale exemption, the justices decided erroneously in dismissing the charge. Accordingly the case was remitted to the justices for rehearing. The case came again before the Collingwood magistrates on April 29. Evidence was again brought forward as to the sale of the acid, and the bench again dismissed the case, with three guineas costs. An application was made on behalf of the prosecution to have proceedings stayed for a fortnight, which was granted.

**NEW PHARMACY LAW IN PORTUGAL.**—The Pharmacy Law which was recently presented to the Portuguese Cortes makes it legal for a qualified pharmacist to associate himself with an unqualified person in the purchase and conduct of a pharmacy. In that case the name of the qualified man



shall be the title of the firm, while the unqualified partner or partners may only appear as "& Co." This article is intended to cut short the abuses which have arisen under the present law, a number of spurious pharmacies having sprung up. Another article provides that the heirs of a pharmacist shall be allowed to carry on his business for a year after his death under the management of a qualified man. At the close of the year the heirs, if not qualified, must withdraw from the business. The simultaneous exercise of the profession of medicine or veterinary surgery with that of pharmacy is prohibited, even if the medical man or veterinary surgeon should also be qualified as a pharmacist. It is open to a pharmacist to dispense at the request of a customer, and without incurring any responsibility, a prescription which has already been previously dispensed. Under the present law only one supply of medicine is allowed to be filled from the same recipe. Civil and military hospitals, belonging to the State, and charitable institutions, are allowed to have a private pharmacy, but it must be under the management of a qualified man, and under no pretext may any medicines be sold in it.

**THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO PHARMACY IN PRUSSIA.**—The Prussian House of Representatives, in its sitting of June 10, was occupied with the consideration of two pharmaceutical questions. The first was a petition to the effect that the House should instruct the department under whose care pharmacists are placed to consider a population of 8,000 in towns sufficient for the establishment of a pharmacy, and to take steps to secure the increase in pharmacies in Prussia with this standard of population. The commission into whose hands this petition was placed for consideration advised the adoption of the order of the day with reference to it; in other words, that it be politely shelved. Deputy Pless, of the Centrum or Catholic party, suggested that the petition should be taken into consideration by the Government; but after a lengthy debate this was negatived, only a few Catholic representatives voting in favour of the motion. The next pharmaceutical matter was the consideration of a petition of Messrs. Cauer and others in Berlin, who prayed for the admission of women to the study and practice of pharmacy. This petition also had been considered by a committee appointed for the purpose. They reported that it should be placed in the hands of the Government as material for consideration. The chairman of the committee made a speech in which he spoke somewhat sympathetically of the object of the petition, but gave the assembly to understand that the officials whose opinion it would be necessary to consider in this matter were strongly opposed to the innovation. Two members spoke strongly in favour of the admission of women to the pharmaceutical craft, and there was practically very little opposition to the proposal. Finally, without a division, the House agreed to the suggestion of the committee.

**DRUG DUTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.**—Appeals against the assessment of duties by the Customs appraisers under the McKinley Act still continue to pour in upon the American Treasury, and among the latest decisions given by that body with regard to duties are some affecting important articles of pharmaceutical interest. Messrs. Finlay and Brunswig, for instance, appealed against the decision of the New Orleans appraiser charging 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on a parcel of subnitrate of bismuth as a medicinal preparation, on the ground that bismuth is expressly declared duty free. The Treasury, however, decided that by the action of nitric acid upon the metal bismuth, that metal is converted into a "medicinal preparation," hence the appraiser's decision was upheld. Mr. L. Engelhorn, of New York, was equally unsuccessful in his protest against the 25-per-cent. duty, as a "chemical compound," charged upon some acetanilid imported by him, and which he claimed to have reduced to 20 per cent., the rate specified for "preparations of coal-tar, not colours or dyes." "Acetanilid," says the Treasury, "is known as a medicinal preparation, and is, we believe, exclusively used as a medicine. It should, therefore, be classified as a medicinal preparation, of which alcohol is not a component part. This being the case, the protest of the importer cannot be sustained." In the next two appeals, however, the decisions of the Customs were set aside. The first of these referred to a protest by William R. Warner & Co. against the decision of the collector of Customs at New

York, who had held a consignment of solid extract of hyoscyamus dutiable at 50 per cent., as a medicinal preparation in the manufacture of which alcohol was used. Appellants claimed that it was dutiable at 25 per cent. as a non-alcoholic medicinal preparation. The authorities turned to the British Pharmacopœia for enlightenment, and there found that the extract of hyoscyamus is prepared without the use of alcohol. As the article came from England, they argued that it was presumably prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia formula; and as, moreover, from expert evidence, it appeared impossible to discover by analysis whether alcohol had been used in the preparation, they gave the importers the benefit of the doubt, and declared their protest sustained accordingly. Messrs. William R. Peters & Co. imported into New York 49 barrels of olive oil from Messina. Duty was levied thereon at 35 cents per gallon, as olive oil fit for salad purposes. The importers claimed that the merchandise was olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes, unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for, and entitled to be admitted free. Upon the question of its edibility, the Treasury received conflicting testimony; some dealers testified that the oil was a low grade of salad oil, "such as is eaten by a large class of our foreign population," but the great majority declared that they themselves did not sell such oil for eating, and would not eat it. This oil was invoiced at a lower price than any of the prices given in any foreign prices-current for salad oil; it was imported in old barrels, and not in glass or tins as salad oil is ordinarily imported; it was designed for manufacturers' use, and it did not possess the qualities said to be requisite for olive oil fit for eating—viz., blandness, smoothness, freedom from a rank olive flavour and from any acidity. Hence the Treasury sustained the protest. Mr. A. O. Schoonmaker was less successful. That gentleman imported a lot of quince-seeds, which were invoiced to him as "*sem. cydoniæ*," and charged 20 per cent. as "seeds not otherwise provided for." The appellant claimed freedom from duty, under sec. 560 of the tariff exempting "drugs, such as . . . seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth . . . which are not edible, and are in a crude state." "But," says the Treasury, "Quince-seeds are not drugs, nor are they seeds aromatic, or seeds of morbid growth." And then, again, seeking wisdom in an English work, this time the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (not, we hope, a pirated copy), they discover that "the seeds are used medicinally for the sake of the mucilage they yield when soaked in water. . . . This mucilage is analogous to, and has the same properties as, that which is formed from the seeds of linseed." Thus fortified, the Treasury gave its decision against the appellant as follows:—"We entertain no doubt that the seeds in question are intended to be used in the manufacture of a medicinal preparation. They are, however, susceptible of use for propagation, and their intended use cannot operate to remove them from liability to duty as such. It will hardly be contended that castor-seeds or linseed when imported, as they frequently are, for conversion into articles for medicinal use, could properly be exempted from the operation of the respective dutiable paragraphs wherein they are provided for. We can see no adequate reason for construing the statutes differently with regard to quince-seeds, and affirm the action of the collector." One of the most remarkable features about the McKinley Act appears to be its elasticity.

## FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**THE DANGERS OF ICE.**—Dr. Cosnil, member of the Academy of Medicine, calls attention to the danger of contracting typhoid from the use of impure ice. This is often obtained from ponds or marshes where the water is polluted. Freezing does not destroy the germs of disease thus existing.

**A FALSE DOCTOR.**—M. Jeannotot, who claimed to be the inventor of a remedy for tuberculosis far superior to Koch's, has just been condemned to six months' imprisonment. His dupes were numerous, and by receiving them in a magnificent army surgeon's uniform he managed to obtain very high fees.



**THE TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA.**—Dr. Marotte considers that hydrochlorate of ammonia might advantageously be substituted for sulphate of quinine in the treatment of influenza. The former, he states, besides costing less, acts more rapidly and more thoroughly. Its action would be very beneficial in doses of 3 to 5 grammes per twenty-four hours, in cachets of 50 centigrammes, in cases of sporadic and catarrhal maladies and of pulmonary congestion.

**SCIENTIFIC MISSIONS.**—M. Liotard, navy pharmacist, has been charged with an exploring mission in Equatorial Africa, and principally in the Oubarghi Valley. His object is to obtain scientific collections for the State. Dr. Casten, formerly preparator at the Paris School of Medicine, is to visit the universities in Germany and Austria for the purpose of studying the mode of teaching in those countries for maladies of the larynx, nose, and ears.

**THE OIL AND SOAP MANUFACTURERS** of Marseilles presented an address to the Prefect of the Department on the 17th instant. They pointed out in this document the great blow to French commerce, export houses, shippers and the mercantile marine, and a numerous working class, that would result from the acceptance of the proposed tariff on oil-seeds, &c. The Prefect telegraphed the address to the Government, and all passed off with perfect order, though many thousands of workmen were grouped around the Prefecture.

**FRAUDULENT TREATMENT OF SILKS BY CHEMICALS.**—Thirteen persons have been arrested at Lyons on the above charge. One of the principal prisoners, named Aillond, had established a silk-throwing factory, and by a chemical process, consisting principally in the addition of glycerine, is alleged to have succeeded in increasing the weight of the silks confided to him for throwing by 10 per cent., and is charged with having then retained one-tenth of the merchandise, which he sold to a silk-merchant. The police have taken the matter up very energetically.

**AN EXHIBITOR'S CLAIM.**—A legal point of interest to manufacturers who exhibit at French International Exhibitions has just been decided. An enameller having had his goods damaged at the 1889 Exhibition by rain which penetrated the zinc roof of the Exhibition building, claimed 200*l.* from the Government as compensation. The Minister of Commerce held the contractors liable, as they had guaranteed the construction of the roof. The court upheld this view, and gave judgment for 22*l.* only for damage to goods, and refused to allow the 120*l.* which the exhibitor had claimed for prejudice to his reputation by the display of such damaged goods.

**A SOMNAMBULIST CONDEMNED.**—Mme. Auffinger, the "somnambulist" who recently attracted some attention by her prophecy (fulfilled as it happened) that Gouffé's murderer would be found in America, has shown much less foresight in her recent illegal practice of medicine. She was charged with prescribing a certain pectoral syrup for bronchitis to the mother of a Municipal Guard. Black radishes, onions, and sugar candy formed the basis of the syrup prescribed and an application of cowdung on the chest was also recommended. Louis Auffinger, her son, founder of the "Magreth-Therapeutic Society," appeared beside her in the dock, and sixteen fines of 4*s.* each were inflicted, as well as 8*l.* damages to the mother of the civic warrior.

**THE QUESTION OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF** on oleaginous grains and seeds came before the Chamber of Deputies last week, the Government demanding their free admission in the interests of commerce and the poorer consumers. The Commission, on the contrary, considers they should be dutiable articles. M. Charles Rova advocated the former view, stating that it was held by all (except two) of the French Chambers of Commerce. He pointed out that some 200,000,000 francs' worth of these seeds were imported and used by the oil-manufacturers, who pay 25,000,000 francs in wages annually. Besides these the soap-makers manufacture upwards of 320,000 tons per annum. He accused the Protectionists of wishing to establish agricultural prosperity on the ruins of commerce, and alluded to the grave wrong Marseilles would suffer should the ideas of the Commission be adopted by the Chamber.

**SECRET REMEDIES.**—At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine last week a paper read by M. Lereboullet on the subject of secret remedies, which had been submitted to the Academy, produced much mirth amongst the company. The witty academician reported on a number of remedies, family secrets, and universal and infallible panaceas, of which the composition had been forwarded direct to the Academy either by the healers themselves or through the Home Secretary. The majority of the inventors are artisans—shepherds, blacksmiths, nurses, barbers, &c. A few, however, come from the more educated classes—country clergymen, magistrates, teachers, retired civil servants, &c. All have the utmost confidence in the efficacy of the remedy they propose. They generally declare it to be a heirloom in their own family, and obtained from an aged savant or an octogenarian lady who had possessed the secret for several generations. The extolled remedy is rarely an innovation. Sometimes it has been exhumed from an "old book," or it may be from a "dusty parchment," discovered in a neighbouring convent which had been pillaged during the Revolution. Some correspondents have no other object in their communication than a desire to benefit their fellow creatures. Others propose to the Academy the most fantastic conditions for the disposal of their remedy. Very few of the remedies are of a therapeutic nature. Nearly all are tainted in some way by superstition.

### MARRIAGE.

*[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]*

**BUSH—UZIELLI.**—On June 18, at St. Peter's Church, Hampstead, by the Rev. J. H. Smith, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Tremlett, Vicar, James Mortimer, third son of the late William John Bush, of Sydenham Hill and Bishopsgate, to Mabel Gade, youngest daughter of the late Edward Uzielli, of Lee, Kent.

### DEATHS.

**ATKINSON.**—On June 13, Mr. Thomas Alfred Atkinson, chemist and druggist, Much Wenlock, Salop. Aged 61.

**BEAUMONT.**—On June 11, Mr. Jonas Beaumont, chemist and druggist, Halifax. Aged 74.

**BRADLEY.**—On May 26, Mr. William Bradley, chemist and druggist, Wisbech, Cambs. This announcement was last week applied erroneously to Mr. William Bradley, of Dudley.

**BROAD.**—On June 10, Mr. Richard Broad, chemist and druggist, Bridge Street, Congleton. Aged 74.

**COLEMAN.**—On June 21, at Penarth, Mrs. Anne Coleman, widow of the late Mr. James Coleman, chemist and druggist, High Street, Cardiff. The deceased lady had been suffering from influenza for about six weeks; paralysis supervened, and she died on Sunday morning last, aged 79 years. The business, of which her late husband was the head, was one of the oldest in Cardiff. It was purchased by Mr. Coleman in 1840, and after his death in 1860 it was carried on for some years by his widow, who was subsequently registered as a chemist and druggist. She was succeeded by her eldest son, Mr. E. G. Coleman, who now carries on the concern under the style of Coleman & Co. A younger son, Mr. Alfred Coleman, who was a candidate for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1890, also carries on business at Cardiff.

**COOKE.**—On June 9, Mr. William Marcus Cooke, chemist and druggist, Wellington, Salop. Aged 51.

**COTTON.**—On May 2, Mr. John Maddock Cotton, chemist and druggist, Waterloo Road, Burslem. Aged 62.

**FRIPP.**—On June 13, at Chester, Mr. Percival Kossuth Fripp, chemist and druggist. Aged 40.

**PATRICK.**—On June 9, Mr. William Patrick, chemist and druggist, Measham, Derbyshire. Aged 67.

**SMITH.**—On May 25, at Lambeth, Mr. Charles Smith, chemist and druggist, late of Alford. Aged 66.



# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

## NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

### MEETING OF EXECUTIVE.

ON Wednesday last the newly-elected members of the executive of the North British Branch met at 36 York Place, Edinburgh. The retiring chairman, Mr. W. Gilmour, presided at the beginning of the meeting, and there also were present: Messrs. James Jack, Arbroath; Thomas Maben, Hawick; Robert McAdam, Glasgow; John Nesbit, Portobello; Alexander Strachan, Aberdeen; J. B. Stephenson, Adam Gibson, James L. Ewing, and Peter Boa, Edinburgh. Apologies for absence were read from Mr. Kinniumont, Glasgow, and Messrs. J. M. Hardie and Kerr, Dundee. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

### ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Mr. GILMOUR said the first business before the meeting was the election of a chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. B. STEPHENSON: I am not very sure that we have even returned thanks to Mr. Gilmour for his services during the past two years, and therefore I think we should accord him our thanks now before he formally goes out of the chair. (Applause.) Mr. Gilmour has filled up the gap—almost, indeed, a breach—at an awkward time for us. He was re-elected again last year, and I daresay he would act again if he was called upon. But that is out of the question. Mr. Gilmour feels he has been long enough in the position of chairman, and his health will not permit of his continuance in office. In that case, therefore, I think we should look out for a successor, and according to our judgment get a man who will fill the position in a manner creditable to ourselves. It is necessary, I think, to go in for younger men, for several of us old fogies have been in the chair for a good many years now. I think there was a remark made last time, when we re-elected Mr. Gilmour, that it was time the office should be placed in the hands of a younger man. Now, we have not much choice in the matter of selecting a chairman, for I think it is necessary, absolutely necessary—at any rate, desirable—that our chairman should belong to Edinburgh. He requires to be on the spot, to be communicated with by the secretary at times, and it would be awkward for the chairman to live out of town. Amongst the Edinburgh men there is not such a very large choice. I have not turned over the men in my mind, and asked the Council and others who are as well able to judge as myself; but there is one gentleman who, I think, has claims upon us superior to any other—at least, I would not be so invidious to other people—but I think he is the most eligible man, both from his position and his experience. We have already had an idea of his conduct in the chair. The most of you must remember when Mr. Carteighe was here in January; the meeting was presided over by Mr. Ewing, and he managed the duties of the chair uncommonly well. Then I thought he was the sort of man we should have as chairman for ourselves. Without saying more I move we should elect Mr. Ewing as our chairman for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

Mr. PETER BOA: If you will allow me, I have much pleasure in seconding the nomination.

No other name having been proposed,

Mr. GILMOUR said he had much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Ewing to take the chair. Before vacating the position he desired to thank his colleagues for the vote of thanks so cordially given. He still had the Society as much at heart as ever, and with returning health he hoped to take as much interest as ever in the work. (Applause.)

Mr. EWING then took the chair amid applause. He said his first duty was to thank the members very cordially for the honour paid to him. When the thing was mooted to him a day or two before, he shrank from the proposal, but since the voice of the executive was so clear, he would do his humble best to discharge the duties. (Applause.) Coming

after Mr. Gilmour, it would be an arduous task, for Mr. Gilmour had filled the chair with great honour, and as one to whom the work was a labour of love. At the same time, he would try to do his best. He was glad to think that he would be associated in the work with Mr. Hill. He had had a good deal of business with Mr. Hill—a gentleman who was always willing and able to do his best to help members of the Society. (Applause.)

### ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Mr. STORRAR, in rising to submit a name for the vice-chairmanship, congratulated Mr. Ewing on his election. He said that it was necessary that the vice-chair should be filled by a country member; and, as both Mr. Watt and himself had filled the position for two years each, and it was time that a change should be made, in order that the honours might go round and that the interest in their work should spread, he proposed Mr. Maben for the position, as his appointment would be most desirable. When the Pharmaceutical Conference was in Edinburgh his voice would be heard with effect. (Applause.)

Mr. Maben was unanimously appointed, and returned thanks.

### GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

On the suggestion of Mr. GILMOUR, the General Purposes Committee, composed of members resident in Edinburgh and vicinity, was appointed. The arrangements for the evening meetings during the winter were remitted to this committee.

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

The Assistant-Secretary laid before the meeting a resolution passed by the general meeting of members and associates as to the increase of the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland.

Mr. STORRAR suggested that this was work which should be done by the local representatives.

Mr. MABEN: When do you expect the new by-laws to be sent out?

Mr. STORRAR: As soon as they pass the Privy Council.

Mr. MABEN: Do you expect they will pass through the Privy Council all right?

Mr. STORRAR: I cannot say, when we are not always there.

Mr. JACK asked if there was to be a special appeal to country chemists to join the Society. No appeal had ever been made to country chemists who were not members. He himself was a member for four years, but they never wrote him to continue his subscription, or asked him to give it to any local secretary.

Mr. STORRAR asked whether a written or printed appeal would be most desirable.

Mr. JACK thought a personal appeal would be better.

Mr. STRACHAN remarked it was impossible for a local secretary to call throughout the country. It was easy enough in a town, for then no expense would be incurred.

After some conversation it was agreed to remit the matter to a committee to draw up a circular to the trade in Scotland.

This was all the business.

### EXAMINATIONS IN LONDON.

THE Board of Examiners met at Galen Place, W.C., on June 17 and 18. For the

### MAJOR EXAMINATION

there were ten candidates examined; four failed, and the undermentioned passed and were declared qualified to be registered as pharmaceutical chemists:—

Green, Edward Joseph, Borough-	Linstead, Edward Flatman, London
bridge	Morley, Charles, Beverley
Hayton, Thomas Irwin, Wigton	Wynne, William Arthur, Mold
Kemp, Cecil Tabor, Bournemouth	



## MINOR EXAMINATION.

Fifty-five candidates were examined. Thirty-six failed. The undermentioned passed, and were declared qualified to be registered as chemists and druggists:—

Allenby, Henry Edmund, St. Albans	Donington, Robert Spenoer, London
Ashton, Henry Maitland, London	Gale, Richard Percy, Hull
Bertales, Prosper, London	Hill, John, Birmingham
Browning, Edwin, Newton Abbot	Hindo, Albert Henry, Lowestoft
Carr, Harry Jn., Brighton	Liggins, Thomas Pearson, Putney
Cattell, Charles, Ely	Nicholson, Thomas Brongh, Sunderland
Davis, George Ernest, London	Parsons, Ernest Alsager, Wolston
Felce, Albert, Norwich	Tiltman, William John, Lauceston
Hatton, Foster James, Weymouth	Walton, Joseph Woodruff, Wilmslow
Barnes, Ivor Puxon, London	

## THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

A MEETING of the local executive of the British Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on Tuesday, June 23, for the purpose of making arrangements for the forthcoming Conference in Cardiff. Mr. J. Munday, chairman of the executive, presided, and the other members present were Alderman T. V. Yorath and Messrs. W. T. Hicks, R. Prust, W. T. Sanders, and R. Mumford.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure they would all be sorry to hear of the reason for the absence of their honorary secretary, Mr. A. Coleman. He had just lost his mother, and as the funeral was to take place on Thursday, Mr. Coleman would be unable also to attend the meeting convened in London for that day in order to consult with the local executive as to the Conference arrangements. He (the chairman) had written to Mr. Martindale to ask if it were possible to postpone the meeting, but he had not yet received any reply.

Alderman YORATH suggested that two or three of them might go to London on Thursday, and talk the matter over with Mr. Martindale, and the meeting be held a little later.

The CHAIRMAN then read the minutes of the last meeting, from which it appeared that there had been a local committee formed of seventy-nine gentlemen towards the guarantee fund, required to meet the expenses of the Conference; 80% had been paid and 40% promised. Permission had been obtained to hold the reception and conversazione, on the evening of August 17 in the University College, and the session and conference on the Tuesday and Wednesday following in the lecture theatre of the college. It was expected there would be about 120 members at the Conference, and beds for 50 of these had already been secured at the principal hotels. The minutes having been confirmed, the chairman said the only business they could discuss that day was the excursion for the Thursday. Two propositions had been before the committee—one for an excursion to Margam Park, then up the Vale of Neath to Caerphilly Castle, where the party would be entertained to tea by the Marquis of Bute, returning to Cardiff at 7.30. The other proposal was to visit the Dowlais Ironworks, the Tharsis Copperworks, and the Tin Stamping and Enamelling works—all on the East Moors, near to the Bute Docks. A preference had been expressed for places abounding with natural beauties, rather than what were known as "show places," and Mr. Sanders had been making inquiries as to a proposed visit to the Brecon Beacons.

Mr. SANDERS said an excursion party might leave Cardiff at 8.30 for Merthyr, whence they could proceed in brakes *via* Cyfarthfa Castle, the Taff Tawr, and Cefn, to the ancient town of Brecon. This drive would take them past the new waterworks now in course of construction for the Cardiff Corporation, and through the sublime scenery of the Brecon Beacons. After lunching at the Castle Hotel, Brecon, he proposed they should take train to Caerphilly, where tea would be prepared, reaching Cardiff about 7 o'clock.

Some of the executive said they would prefer to drive from Brecon, and take train at a point just below the lakes, and Messrs. Sanders and Hicks were deputed to go over the route, and make full inquiry as to the time occupied, the cost, &c. The arrangements for a marine excursion, drive to Llandaff Cathedral, and smoking-concert were left to a future meeting.

## Legal Reports.

## A GAS ACCOUNT.

AT the Romford County Court on Friday, June 19, before Judge Abdy, the Barking Gas Company sued Mr. T. W. Price, chemist, of Arundel, for 20*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for gas-meters supplied to chemists' shops in East Street and the Broadway, Barking, and for gas supplied. Mr. Mallinson appeared for the company. Mr. Griffin, the manager to the company, said the order for the meters and gas was given by Mr. Price and not by Messrs. Price & Co., and Mr. Barnet, the collector, stated that several times when he called for payment he was told by the people he saw that they would communicate with Mr. Price before they could pay. No notice of the transfer of the business at Barking from Mr. Price was ever given to the Gas Company. Mr. Price said he had nothing whatever to do with the business at Barking during the time for which the company claimed. It was carried on under the title of "Price & Co." by his wife and stepson. Judge Abdy: Who made the bargain in July, 1888? The Defendant: I did, but I only stayed at East Street about two months. I did not give the gas company notice when I went, because my stepson paid the money for the business, and I had nothing to do with it. Judge Abdy: Did he pay for the gas? The Defendant: He has done so. I have never had anything to do at all with the shop in the Broadway, Barking. Judge Abdy: I cannot believe this story. You owe the money. The Defendant: I do not owe it. Judge Abdy: Well you are going to pay it. The defendant then handed to the judge a copy of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing a report of proceedings taken in February last at the Romford County Court to recover penalties against Mrs. Price, the defendant's wife, for offences under the Pharmacy Act at Barking, for selling or keeping open shops for the retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poisons, and for using or exhibiting the title of chemist contrary to the Act. Upon that occasion Mr. Price proved that he had no interest in the business carried on at the shops in East Street and Broadway, Barking, and the judge, holding that Mrs. Price was liable, imposed penalties. After looking at the report Judge Abdy said that case was another thing altogether. It was for penalties under the Pharmacy Act. The Defendant: But it shows I had nothing to do with the business. Is it necessary to prove who bought the place in the Broadway? I have never been into it. Judge Abdy: You will have to pay this money. The gas company could not sue Price & Co., because they did not hear of them. No notice had been given to them of the change. It is only when you are sued that you say anything about it. The Defendant: I want to place the matter in the hands of solicitors to get the money from the persons who are liable. Judgment was then entered for the gas company, with costs.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM. FRIED. BAYER & CO.  
v. BOWKER.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Wednesday, June 24, Mr. Justice Romer acceded to an application by the Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster, Q.C.) that this case might be in the paper for hearing on Wednesday, July 1, subject to anything further heard, the ground of the application being that very skilled and eminent chemists were coming to give evidence from Germany, who, it was very important for both parties, should not be kept here on account of expense.

## IMPORTANT CASES UNDER THE APOTHECARIES ACT.

AT the last sitting of the County Court at Pontefract the Apothecaries Society sued John T. Jackson, of Beacroft Road, Castleford, and H. J. Horner, of Welbeck Street and Wheldon Road, Castleford, for 40*l.*, penalties incurred by them by reason of their having prescribed medicines contrary to the provisions of the Apothecaries Act (1815). On April 28, a deputy lodging-house keeper, named Harry Jones, at the instigation of the Apothecaries' Company, visited defendants' premises, and said he was suffering from symptoms which both at once attributed to Russian influenza, and



prescribed accordingly, Mr. Jackson charging 1s. 6d. and Mr. Horner 1s. Mr. Kaberry, who defended Jackson, submitted that his client had only supplied the medicine as a chemist, and not as a physician. At the suggestion of his Honour, Mr. Ward, who appeared for the Apothecaries' Company, withdrew the second of the two claims of 20l. each against each defendant on payment of costs. Mr. Horner admitted the offence, and asked for a mitigated penalty. His Honour, however, said he had no power to reduce the fine. He thought Mr. Ward had acted very graciously in withdrawing the second charge, and he must give him a verdict against each defendant for 20l. and costs, with costs of the charge withdrawn, to be paid at 5l. a month.

### BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

*Re* ROBERT JOHN YOUNG, Assistant Chemist and Druggist, formerly Chemist and Druggist, 16 Outram Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, late 15 South Street, Torrington, Devonshire.

THE following are scheduled as creditors herein:—

	£	s.	d.
Devon and Cornwall Banking Company (Limited),			
Great Torrington .. .. .	53	0	0
Evans, Lescher, and Webb, London .. ..	33	4	1
Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter .. .. .	10	0	0
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham .. ..	20	11	2

*Re* E. C. KNIGHT, Mitcham, Essential-oil Distiller.

THE first meeting of the creditors of this bankrupt, who carries on business as a distiller of essential oils, and builder, at Upper Mitcham and Morden, Surrey, took place on Monday last, at the offices of the Official Receiver for the Croydon district, under the presidency of Mr. A. Mackintosh, Official Receiver.

The summary of accounts filed by the bankrupt discloses gross liabilities amounting to 21,622l. 7s. 7d., of which 9,341l. 11s. 11d. is expected to rank. The assets, which include "growing crops, 20l.," are valued altogether at 4,108l. 9s.

The debtor alleges his failure to have been caused by heavy loss on a contract and pressure by the London and South-Western Bank. He commenced business as an essential-oil distiller in May, 1889, and as a builder in May, 1885, with a capital of 400l. At the request of the chairman, Mr. J. Steer, who has been appointed special manager to carry on the business, read his report. He stated that the total amount advanced by him to the estate was 154l. 18s. 7d. The stills, which were in course of erection, were now practically completed, as they only had the scaffolding to remove. These had cost 110l. to complete, but they would now bring in about 350l. to the estate. He estimated that, after paying all expenses, he had made a net profit of 30l. The whole of the work in hand at the date of the receiving order had now been completed, and the estate would be entitled to receive the benefit therefrom. During the time he had been special manager the debtor had rendered valuable assistance to him, and had always been ready to advise when consulted. After a few questions had been answered by the debtor, a resolution was passed appointing Mr. Paul Bolton, chartered accountant, 110 Cannon Street, E.C., and Mr. J. J. Steer joint trustees, and Messrs. Foster, Lavender, Gilson, J. Hooper, and J. C. Masters a committee of inspection.

*Re* WILLIAM ERNEST GOODWILL, Newtown Row, Birmingham, Chemist and Druggist.

At the public examination of this debtor, held on June 23, at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Parry, Mr. Seymour Price represented the bankrupt.

The Official Receiver in commencing his examination of the bankrupt, said: Your commencement in business and failure occupied altogether but a few weeks?

The Bankrupt: About five and a half months.

The Official Receiver: Well, about twenty-six weeks? You commenced business in December, and your receiving order was made on May 17?

The Bankrupt: Yes.

The Official Receiver: During that time you have purchased goods to the value of 83l. 1s. 2d., and you have paid towards that amount 5l. 11s. 7d.?

The Bankrupt: Yes.

The Registrar remarked that he thought the chemist's trade was a good one.

The Official Receiver: And you now owe 93l. 18s. 8d.?

The Bankrupt: Yes. He had no capital when he commenced, and the shop he took had been closed for three years, but he hoped to make it pay. He had prior to his opening in Newtown Row been a chemist's manager.

The Official Receiver inquired if he had not been in business in Scarborough.

The Bankrupt said although his name was up at the premises at Scarborough it was not his, but his father's, as has been already explained in these reports. The shop was now closed altogether.

The Official Receiver inquired if bankrupt had made any arrangement with his creditors at Brighton.

The Bankrupt said he had not, but his father had. It was his business for the first six months, but when he left he gave it back to his father. He could not tell what arrangement was made with the creditors. He did not know if his father had paid 300l. as dividend to the creditors. There was no arrangement between his father and himself that he should go back to Brighton after a time. Asked to explain how it came that a certain firm whom he had given as a reference to another house had stated in their communication that he had a branch establishment at Scarborough, the bankrupt said the firm's representative was well known to him, having stayed at his father's hotel for twenty years, and he asked him to allow the use of their name as a reference, but could not explain why they had stated that he had a branch at Scarborough. He had never kept any books. Had had illness and a fire.

The Registrar said this seemed a very small matter. The Official Receiver said the bankrupt had got goods on credit, and lived on the proceeds. The examination was concluded.

### *Re* THE PROPRIETOR OF MOONSEED BITTERS.

THE general meeting of the creditors of Albert Edward Powell-Woodland, who has traded at Swindon, Wilts, under the style of A. E. Powell & Co., manufacturers of the Moonseed Bitters, was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Friday, June 19, under the chairmanship of Mr. Henry C. Tombs, the Swindon Official Receiver.

Mr. Withy, Mr. Henry, Mr. Stallard (Stallard & Turner) and others attended on behalf of creditors, and Mr. Butterworth represented the debtor.

The chairman reported that the debtor had submitted a proposal for the consideration of the creditors providing for the assignment to Mr. William Morris, of Swindon, Mr. Charles Bishop, of New Swindon, and Mr. Henry Coggan Tombs (the Official Receiver in bankruptcy), of Swindon, all his right and title in the medicine known as "Moonseed Bitters," together with the sole and exclusive right to vend the same in the United Kingdom and Ireland and abroad, the debtor undertaking and agreeing to push the sale of the Moonseed Bitters and to assist the said trustees, as manager, without remuneration until a net sum had been realised sufficient to pay the expenses of the bankruptcy proceedings, the expenses of the trustees, and a dividend of 10s. in the pound to the creditors. The delay in the proceedings had arisen through the debtor appealing against the receiving order. The appeal was recently dismissed, with costs, whereupon the Official Receiver took steps for convening the present meeting, having regard to the position of affairs. The statement of affairs furnished by the debtor showed unsecured creditors, 7,361l. 18s.; liabilities on bills discounted, other than his own acceptances for value, 3,441l. 13s. 9d., of which, however, only 300l. are expected to rank against the estate; wages, 17l. 3s. 10d.; and preferential claims, 148l. 13s.—total, 7,827l. 14s. 10d. The assets were returned as follows:—Stock-in-trade, estimated to realise 150l.; furniture, 400l.; and book-debts, 465l. 12s. 10d.—in all, 1,015l. 12s. 10d. The



terms of the proposals appeared to be simply a suggestion for carrying on a patent-medicine business, of which the debtor proposed to be, and would necessarily be, the entire controller. There was no provision for securing working plant or appliances for manufacturing the goods, for renting business premises, for wages, nor for other incidental trade expenditure, and without large expenditure on advertising, &c., there would be little or no market. There were really no reliable assets, except the book-debts to be collected, for the work proposed, and no security had been submitted for the payment of the dividend. Under those circumstances, he did not consider the scheme workable, reasonable, or calculated to benefit the creditors generally, and was of opinion that the estate ought to be wound up in bankruptcy.

Having dealt with the proofs tendered, the chairman said the total amount lodged was 3,163*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Only a sum of 816*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* had declared in favour of the scheme, which would therefore be refused. That being so, he would ask if the debtor offered any modification or improvement of the scheme?

Mr. Butterworth, on behalf of the debtor, said his client had put before the meeting the best he could propose, and it remained for the meeting to decide whether the terms should be accepted. They were unable to submit any amended scheme unless the creditors shadowed some idea of what they would entertain.

The Chairman: Then, I take it, there is no proposal for amending or modifying the scheme at present before the court.

Mr. Butterworth: Well, you report against the scheme, and in fact describe it as not being a scheme at all.

The chairman replied that he simply acted as Official Receiver, and did so to the best of his ability. It was hardly necessary for him to go through all the details of the scheme which had been placed before all the creditors, who had doubtless given every attention to it. He thought they might take it that there was no amendment or modification of the scheme proposed, and therefore it would not perhaps be out of place for him to explain why he had reported against the scheme. In addition to the report already sent out, there were one or two circumstances which showed that it would be unwise for him, as an officer of the court, to pass over the course of dealing the debtor had pursued, and which must—had the creditors decided to accept the scheme—have been put before the court when the application was made for its approval thereto. He thought if he read a printed form of agreement which the debtor had been sending throughout England and a couple of samples of many letters that had been sent to him as Official Receiver, the meeting would see at once that he was justified in remarking, as he had done, that

There are certain transactions requiring investigation relating to sales by the debtor, upon special terms, of Moonseed preparations, and his reception of bills of exchange or promissory notes therefor, and which he floated into other parties' hands. In some cases the customers had been required to pay the full amount of such bills or notes, though the special terms of purchase were for renewal of amount of value of stock (less sales), and, after six months or so, the goods unsold by the customer were to be taken back. Litigation has resulted from this course of dealing.

There could be no doubt about anything he (the chairman) would put before the meeting, because he had evidence to support all his statements. The printed document was as follows:—

Manor House, Swindon.

Dear Sir,—In consideration of your ordering 100*l.* worth of our Moonseed preparations and observing all conditions of our agreement not to cut down the prices of our goods after such agreement has been duly signed by you, we offer to take your acceptance for three months, which we will not present, but we will renew to the value of unsold stock for another three months, and at the expiration of six months from the date of the first bill we will either further renew to the value of unsold stock or take back any quantity of unsold stock, as you may desire, at net prices.

We further agree to send a man to thoroughly work up your district to your satisfaction with our sixteen-page almanack, going from house to house and covering a radius of five miles. And we further agree not to supply or advertise, without your consent, any house with our goods in your district. The prices of our goods will be charged at 4*s.*, 20*s.*, and 10*s.* per dozen, less 10 per cent. discount.

(Signed) A. E. POWELL & CO.

The chairman next proceeded to read a letter from a chemist, who complained that he was one of those unfortunate creditors who had accepted a bill of exchange drawn by A. E. Powell & Co. under a written and stamped agreement that such bill should not be presented for payment, and that he (the writer) should only pay for the amount of Moonseed preparations that he had sold, the remainder of goods being returned.

Mr. Butterworth (interrupting): How can that be evidence?

The chairman said that, being in charge of debtor's affairs, he had received the letter, and proposed to place the contents before the meeting.

The Debtor: Well, if it be accepted I shall want to be heard upon the matter.

The chairman continued reading the letter, which set forth that the writer subsequently found that his acceptance had been discounted with the Wilts and Dorset Bank, the result being that he had to pay 101*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* He considered that a fraud had been perpetrated upon him, and had consequently placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor. He still had ninety pounds' worth of the goods on hand, and, inasmuch as it did not sell without being advertised, and all advertising had long ceased, he would lose that sum unless the Official Receiver was prepared to take it back, in which case he would be glad to hear from him. Another letter from Southampton said that the writer had received the papers from the Official Receiver in the failure of A. E. Powell & Co, but his firm did not propose to prove against the estate. Mr. Powell took the bill from them on the express promise that it should not leave his hands, and that all unsold goods should be returned at the end of six months. Instead of keeping that promise Mr. Powell must have immediately negotiated the bill, with the result that they had to pay the amount to a third party. At present they had sixty or seventy pounds' worth of stuff, which they feared was valueless. They considered it was a downright swindle, and that Mr. Powell ought to be punished.

Mr. Butterworth: The debtor instructs me that he has a perfect answer to those letters, to give at the proper time and place.

Mr. Withy asked how many letters of a similar nature the chairman had received.

The Official Receiver was unable to say. They were simply a sample of letters that had been sent. He thought he had a perfect right to put before the meeting all the information he had on the case. Goods had been disposed of to creditors who were induced to give bills of exchange upon certain representations, in spite of which the bills were at once financed. The debtor, by so doing, put it beyond his control to get back the bills, the result being that the purchasers were possessed of a large quantity of Moonseed Bitters, and their bills of exchange had to be met by them, notwithstanding the terms of the contract under which the goods were bought. There were other complaints that nothing in the shape of advertising had been done, and therefore there had been a heavy breach of contract. By that course of trading the purchasers had been induced to take a large quantity of stock and part with a promissory note for its payment. The stock proving to be of no value, a serious loss was caused to the purchasers. That had been going on throughout the country. A further subject of complaint was of a minor character, perhaps, but he felt it called for explanation from the debtor. It had reference to the Moonseed Almanack, which had never been published. He had received over a hundred letters from people who had paid the cost of the almanack, and who, looking upon it as a fraud, threatened to put the matter in the hands of the police. He had examined the debtor on that point, and, so far as he could understand, found that the Moonseed Almanack was a myth. No satisfactory evidence was forthcoming that any steps had been taken for its production, except that somebody in London was preparing the plates. These were matters which led him to think there had been, if not fraudulent dealings on the part of the debtor, such gross irregularities as would cause the court to suspend the order of discharge if the proceedings went into bankruptcy, and therefore to refuse to approve of any scheme of arrangement. Further, the debtor had not complied with the requirements of the Act of 1890, and had been guilty of such irregularities as would make it extremely difficult for him to



induce the court to sanction the scheme. For all those reasons he had reported against it, and would now leave it to the creditors to decide upon the resolutions to be passed at that meeting.

Mr. Butterworth said that, if it would assist matters, his client was perfectly willing to fall in with any proposition for adjourning the meeting. He had only one motive, and that was to pay in full the gentlemen who had not been so rough upon him as some of those who had already received their money. The debtor had already paid 40s. in the pound on some of the debts, and, had his advice been taken, would have come to the Bankruptcy Court some time before, instead of trying to make the concern pay and settle with everybody. There was not one man in the world out of whom the solicitors had had more money than that unfortunate debtor. Nothing more could be done, so the estate would have to go into bankruptcy. He might mention that one of the best-known men in the newspaper world (Mr. William Morris) intended to be present at that meeting to speak for the debtor, but had been called away by death.

The chairman said that when the proposal was sent in to him he was greatly surprised to notice that the debtor had, without the slightest intimation, ventured to put his (the Official Receiver's) name in the scheme as one of the trustees.

Mr. Withy said that one of the three gentlemen named as trustees under the scheme had informed him that his name had been put in without his consent having been obtained, and that gentleman was not the Official Receiver.

The chairman added that only on the previous Thursday he had met the late Mr. Morris, whose name was not inserted by the debtor in the statement of affairs. That gentleman then complained that he had received no papers relating to the matter, and, notwithstanding that fact, the debtor had put his name down as one of the trustees.

Mr. Butterworth again reminded the meeting that the debtor had a full answer to the allegations that had been made against him. He was proceeding to question the debtor upon the value of the assets, when Mr. Withy protested against the question, stating that they could not take the debtor's valuation of the assets.

The Chairman: No; we cannot go into that now. We can only take the debtor's statement of affairs.

The Debtor: Which was made up by your clerk. It seems that I am not allowed to speak here, but I shall have an opportunity hereafter, when I shall put quite a different complexion on this affair.

The Chairman: As the debtor is not prepared to submit any addition to the proposal, it must fall through, and the question before the meeting is whether or not a resolution shall be passed to adjudge him bankrupt.

A resolution to that effect was then unanimously carried, and the meeting proceeded to the election of a trustee and a committee of inspection.

Mr. Withy asked if the Official Receiver would undertake the trusteeship, as that would save a great deal of time and trouble, and, in addition, he had all the letters that had been addressed to the court, so would know more of the circumstances of the case than any outside trustee.

Mr. Butterworth contended that the Act distinctly provided against the Official Receiver acting in cases of that sort. He further argued that the Official Receiver was not a proper person to act, seeing that he and the Registrar (who would practically be the court) were partners in one firm.

Mr. Brown (Swindon) begged to propose Mr. T. H. Piper, newspaper proprietor, of Swindon, as the trustee.

Mr. Withy and others objected to the proposition on the ground that Mr. Piper was a nominee of the debtor or his friends. He contended that the Official Receiver was perfectly impartial, and therefore ought to fill the post.

The debtor strenuously objected to the Official Receiver being trustee, and stated he had already had to report that gentleman to the Incorporated Law Society, the Lord Chancellor, and the Board of Trade. (Laughter). He had always tried to pay 20s. in the pound, and whatever came of that meeting he would still struggle to do so. He had been prevented by—

Mr. Butterworth: Never mind, doctor; you are in my hands, and must sit still.

The debtor continued to object, stating that he had never

broken one of his contracts, and that he had been injured by other people.

Mr. Butterworth inquired what would be the steps taken under the bankruptcy proceedings. Were the creditors going to carry on the Moonseed Bitters?

Mr. Withy: No; they would rather carry off the Moonseed Bitters. (Laughter)

After some further discussion a resolution was passed recommending the Board of Trade to appoint the Official Receiver to the post of trustee, with the assistance of Mr. Edwin Bayes, Swindon; Mr. A. E. Soman, 130 Fleet Street, E.C.; and Mr. F. E. Rowe, Maidstone, acting as a committee of inspection.

The public examination of the debtor was commenced at the Swindon County Court, on June 24, before Mr. Registrar Kineir.

Mr. F. W. Henry, solicitor, of London, appeared to represent Mr. Soman, of London, a large creditor and a member of the committee of inspection; Mr. B. C. Board, of Burnham, Somerset, watched the proceedings on behalf of a large creditor who had not yet proved his debt; and Mr. A. E. Withy, solicitor, Swindon, appeared for the Official Receiver (Mr. H. C. Tombs, of Swindon). Debtor was present in person, and was represented by Mr. G. M. Butterworth, of Swindon. At the commencement, Mr. Henry asked how long the proceedings would last, to which Mr. Butterworth replied that it rested with the creditors, as the debtor's interests were never considered by this Court.

The Registrar: I won't have such remarks here, Mr. Butterworth; the debtor gets every consideration at this Court.

Mr. Withy said he had an application to make to the Court to adjourn the examination. He wished to explain that at the first meeting of creditors, held in London last Friday, the scheme submitted to the creditors by the debtor fell through; an adjudication was decided upon, a committee of inspection was selected, but no trustee was appointed. He wished to call attention to this latter fact in support of his application. The committee of inspection consisted of Mr. Somans (London), Mr. Bays (Swindon), and Mr. Roe (Maidstone). At a meeting of creditors a resolution was passed recommending that the Official Receiver should be appointed trustee, but it was for the Board of Trade to take action with reference to the appointment. He understood that no trustee had yet been appointed. Another reason why he (Mr. Withy) made his application was because all the proofs had not yet been sent in. No less than 459 creditors had been filed by the debtor in his statement of affairs as being unsecured. But that statement was incomplete, because since the statement of affairs was filed, the Official Receiver had received communications from no less than 72 individuals who claimed to be creditors of the estate of the bankrupt; one of them claimed 1,500*l.*, another 300*l.*, besides numerous others for large amounts. All these claims required time for investigation, and it was only fair and reasonable that these people should have opportunity for proof of their claims, and then they might, if they thought proper, attend the public examination of the debtor.

Mr. Butterworth: I don't object to an adjournment. I don't see why the Official Receiver is not here to-day. His absence is the real cause of the application.

The Registrar: I won't have such remarks, Mr. Butterworth. If you really can't control yourself, I must request you to retire. I can't have you make such observations. The real application before the Court is that there being no trustee yet appointed the examination shall stand adjourned. If you oppose it say so.

Mr. Butterworth said he did not oppose.

Mr. Henry: I would like to ask if the debtor has given all the information to the Court that is required.

Mr. Withy: I am going to apply to the Court to order the debtor to produce his pass-book showing his banking account since January 1 till the time of his bankruptcy.

Mr. Butterworth: The debtor has no pass-book.

Mr. Withy said he would not press the application just now.

The Registrar then adjourned the public examination till July 15 next, at 2.30 p.m., at the County Court offices, Swindon.



## CANADIAN NOTES.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT is evidenced regarding the election of the new council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, which takes place on July 1. A strong effort is being made by the supporters of Mr. Shuttleworth to defeat the party headed by Mr. John A. Clark, president of the college. This party turned out Mr. Shuttleworth, and the rest of the college staff, and replaced them by a new staff. It is considered that in doing so they "stole a march" upon the electors, as the engagements of the professors did not expire until after July 1, and it is said that any question of dismissal should have been left to the incoming council. The legality of the new appointments is questioned, and should the Shuttleworth party succeed in returning a majority, it is probable that the old staff will be reinstated, should they be able to get rid of the new ones legally.

**THE BROWN BILL.**—While Ontario pharmacists were congratulating themselves that they had succeeded in preventing Mr. J. A. Brown, of Tottenham, from getting his Bill through the Legislature, Mr. Brown got another introduced and passed. It will be remembered that this gentleman claims to have been in business before 1871, but having failed to register in time, sought special powers for his registration. By the new Act the council of the College of Pharmacy is empowered to enter and register on the roll as a member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy any person who, under the Pharmacy Act, was entitled to be entered and registered on said roll, but who, through inadvertence or want of knowledge, failed to apply within the prescribed time to the council of the College of Pharmacy upon the production of such evidence as being so entitled as the council may require, and upon payment of the fees for registration. Applications for registration must be made before May 1, 1892. This is a clear defeat for the college committee, who at the last meeting, held on April 28, congratulated the council on the happy result of their efforts so far, and could not speak too highly of the watchfulness and energy of the solicitors, or of the courtesy shown the committee by the members of the Legislature. The new Act is considered to be worse than the one originally introduced on Mr. Brown's behalf.

**WEAK MEDICINES.**—Mr. Thomas MacFarlane, the chief analyst for the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, has submitted a report to the Commissioner on the quality of sweet spirit of nitre and dilute prussic acid. Mr. Franklin T. Harrison, late of the Ontario College of Pharmacy staff, now official analyst for the district of Windsor, made the analysis, and the results are confirmed on the whole by the reports of Dr. J. Baker Edwards, official analyst at Montreal. In December last Mr. Harrison obtained eight samples of B.P. spirit of nitre from eight different pharmacies. The samples were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint each, and the analyst endeavoured to find who were the wholesalers who supplied the spirit. The names of the retailers and wholesalers (as far as known) are given in the report. Of the eight samples only three came up to the Pharmacopœia requirement, yielding respectively 7.03, 5.72, and 5.63 volumes of nitric-oxide gas. It is noticeable that these were charged \$1.88, \$0.90, and \$1.00 for the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint. A sample which was charged \$1.50 contained no ethyl nitre, and showed a s.g. 0.9295; *i.e.*, it was diluted with water, so that it could scarcely be expected to contain ethyl nitrite. Another sample yielded only 0.4 volume of gas, and as its specific gravity was 0.850 it is probable that its weakness was owing to bad storage. Another specimen, however, was adulterated with water. Commenting on this matter, Mr. Harrison says in his report that "a sample of full strength which he diluted with water until it had a specific gravity of about .900 was entirely devoid of ethyl nitrite in six months, while samples which he prepared according to the B.P. process and kept in lass-stoppered bottles entirely filled were of full strength after keeping one year; but after the bottle was opened, and on using out of it daily, it gradually deteriorated, so that he thinks it ought to be kept in bottles completely full, and with glass stoppers, and of such size that it will be dispensed of in about a fortnight after being opened." Nine samples of prussic acid were examined: one only contained

less than 1 per cent. of real acid, and three contained more than 2 per cent. Two of the samples contained hydrochloric acid. These Mr. Harrison returned as adulterated, as the B.P. mentions it as an adulteration, though he did not consider it in any way injurious or detrimental; and as many eminent pharmacists claim that the addition of a mineral acid will preserve hydrocyanic acid, the addition was doubtless made for the purpose.

## Personalities.

WE had a call this week from Mr. C. W. White, the well-known representative in India for several London firms. He is home on a short visit.

MR. ROBERT F. ROPER, pharmaceutical chemist, of Tavistock Road, Plymouth, is building a fine new shop at the corner of Portland Place East.

MR. T. JARDINE, who for some time was on Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s City staff, is now representing Messrs. Johnson & Johnson (Limited), of Australian Avenue, E.C., in Scotland.

SIR FREDERIC ABEL, who enjoys the unique honour of being at the same time President of the British Association and of the Iron and Steel Institute, past President of the Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, retires into private life at the end of the month, after a period of thirty-five years' service. He has during the most of that time been chemist to Woolwich Arsenal and chemical referee to the Government. He has also been a Royal Commissioner on Accidents in Mines, and is organising secretary to the Imperial Institute. He became an associate member of the Ordnance Committee in 1867, and has been President of the Committee on Explosives for the last three years.

## NEW COMPANIES.

**ROSSENDALE MINERAL-WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital, 5,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To carry into effect an agreement made May 29, between the Manchester Agency and Investment Company (Limited), of the one part, and G. Gooding of the other part, for the acquisition of certain buildings situate at Waterfoot, Lancs, and known as the East Lancashire Mineral-water Works, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of aerated and mineral waters and other drinks, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: R. H. Shakspcare, Junr., Cloughfold, beerseller; William Heap, Waterfoot, beerseller; J. Holt, Cloughfold, publican; J. E. Haworth, Newchurch, publican; T. Tattersall, Newchurch, publican; W. J. Kidd, Rawtenstall, publican; W. N. Ashworth, Haslingden, publican. Registered office, Holt Holme, Waterfoot.

**W. H. KERR (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects, to acquire the goodwill of the business, hitherto carried on at 9 New Bond Street, London, under the style of W. H. Kerr, and to carry on the businesses of chemists, druggists, drysalters, &c., and dealers in pharmaceutical and other preparations, chemicals, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. H. Kerr, 9 New Bond Street, chemist; H. W. Preston, 12 King William Street, E.C., gentleman; F. Cook, St. Clement's House, E.C., chartered accountant; J. C. Martin, 36 Camden Square, N.W., traveller; J. C. Preston, Church End, Finchley, merchant; F. J. Chapman, Hassett Road, South Hackney, clerk; A. P. F. Smith, 15 Sandyscombe Road, St. Margaret's, clerk. There shall not be more than three nor less than one director, and the first are—W. H. Kerr (manager), A. Preston, and H. E. King.

"FOUR SHOTS" is the name which some journals have been giving to the first distillate from whisky pot-stills. It sounds all right, but "fore shots" is the word.



## Trade Notes.

MR. ALBERT MANN, drug-broker, has removed from 110 Cannon Street to 15 New Street, Bishopsgate, E.

MESSRS. WILSON, SALAMON & CO. (LIMITED), the agents for saccharin in this country, have removed from 18 Billiter Street to 165 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

MR. F. CAPERN, of Bristol, who is advertising bird-specialities in this journal, was himself a chemist at one time, and knows both the trade and his present one. Chemists who wish to enter this profitable business should write to Mr. Capern for advice.

THE partnership in the firm of Newham & Pickard, manufacturing chemists, Sheffield, has been lately dissolved, Mrs. Newham retaining the old business at Sheaf Mill, Pond Hill, and Mr. Pickard starting on his own account at Heeley Mills, Saxon Road, Sheffield.

MESSRS. OSCAR ANDREAE & CO., of 26 Great Tower Street, E.C., the agents for the quinine-works at Auerbach, and the Deutsche Gold und Silber Scheide Anstalt, in Frankfort-on-Main, are about to relinquish those agencies, and the two German works mentioned have transferred their representation to Mr. Fred Boehm, of Billiter Square Buildings, E.C., who will also after July 1 buy cinchona for the Auerbach works at the London auctions.

WE have received a copy of the thirty-fifth issue of "Fallowfield's Photographic Annual." It continues to grow in bulk, and is one of the most useful catalogues, containing, in addition to prices and illustrations, a large amount of reading matter (directions, formulae, hints, &c.) In the 512 pages the manufactures of other makers, as well as Fallowfield's, are quoted and illustrated. The "Annual" is published at 1s.

MR. WILLIAM HUME, of College Street, Edinburgh, has just published a new edition of his "Illustrated Catalogue of Photographic Apparatus." Along with a copy of it Mr. Hume sends us a printed description of his cantilever enlarging apparatus, one of the most ingenious instruments of the kind. We cannot under this heading describe it adequately, but those who would like to learn of its method of work and applications should write to Mr. Hume for a copy of the descriptive pamphlet.

MR. A. WILSON, of 422 Clapham Road, London, has received information that he has been awarded a gold medal at the Jamaica Exhibition for his proprietary dental preparations, "Puriline" tooth-polish, "Puriline" tooth-wash, Bunter's Nervine, and Bunter's Dentine. He has also lately received an unsolicited testimonial in favour of the "Puriline" preparations from Mr. H. M. Stanley. His Puriline tooth-polish is a saponaceous compound, very agreeable in use, and guaranteed to keep its consistence in any climate. It is put up in metallic boxes, a dozen of which are fitted in a cardboard box, round the smiling face of a golden-haired beauty, who has evidently used it. Mr. Wilson is also supplying a new showcard in ten colours advertising all his preparations.

THE Farbenfabriken, late Friedr. Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld, have opened a subscription for the increase of their share capital by 3,000,000m. At present the capital of the company is 9,000,000m., with which in 1890 a net profit of 3,455,465m. was obtained. During recent years the old field of the Messrs. Bayer's factory—viz., the manufacture of alizarine, aniline, and azo-dyes—has been greatly added to by the preparation of patent cotton-dyes and pharmaceutical and therapeutical products. North America is one of the principal consumers of the products of the firm, while branch factories have been built in Fless and Moscow for the supply of the French and Russian markets respectively. During 1890, in conjunction with the Berlin Aniline Manufacturing Co. and the former proprietors of Dr. Levinstein's works at Crumpsall, a chemical factory has been secured in Manchester, which has greatly strengthened the position of the works on the English market.

## THE WATER CURE.

THE Cavendish lecture was this year delivered by Dr. Lauder Brunton before the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, the subject being "Elimination and its Uses in Preventing and Curing Disease." The lecture was an exceedingly practical one, full of valuable suggestions, and there was much quiet humour in it which gave it a raciness which one does not generally find in medical lectures. In one part Dr. Brunton spoke strongly on the necessity of persons drinking more water than is generally done.

Water, he said, is the most universal solvent in the world. It is not only useful to wash out our closets and flush our drains—it has a similar effect in our bodies, and tends to wash away the waste-products from the cells of which our organs are composed, to clear out the uric acid, urea, and phosphates through our kidneys, and thus prevent renal or vesical calculi, and also to wash out our liver and prevent gall-stones, while it helps to keep the bowels in action. The liver especially is an organ which suffers much from want of water, and I never see a gall-stone without asking the patient, "How much water do you drink?" Almost invariably the answer is, "I hardly ever touch water. I am not a thirsty person"; and on one occasion a lady called for a particular teacup, which held little more than a thimbleful, in order to show me how much she drank. On reckoning how much water she took in the twenty-four hours it came, as nearly as I could calculate, to sixteen fluid ounces. What wonder, then, that she had a gall-stone! The poor liver had not a chance to make decently fluid bile, and naturally there was a deposit. By making such people drink a big tumbler of water, and especially hot water, every morning, with or without some Carlsbad salts added to it, and, if necessary, repeating the hot water once or twice more in the day, the renewed formation of gall-stones may frequently be averted, and symptoms of biliary colic, to say nothing of so-called "biliousness," may be prevented for many years, or perhaps entirely. But some patients will not do this at home, and if you were to tell a fashionable lady to get up at six o'clock in the morning and walk round Grosvenor Square with a tumbler of hot water in her hand, taking a sip at every three steps, to go on doing this for an hour together, and then to buy at a confectioner's a penny roll, and eat this without butter to her breakfast, with a small cup of coffee and nothing more, she would probably laugh in your face or apply to someone else for advice. But all this and more you secure by simply advising her to go to Carlsbad. There she finds everybody else doing the same thing, and instead of marching round and round all by herself, or accompanied only by little boys who might point the finger of scorn at her, she finds herself in the company of all the fashionable visitors to the bath, and marches to the music of a brass band. The company of others enables her to carry through the tiresome process and to comply with the troublesome restrictions, while the benefit she is sure to derive from it probably makes her feel so strong and happy that she swears by the place ever after, and returns to it again and again. For people who can afford it, a visit to such places supplies the best means of cure; but for those who cannot, an excellent substitute may be found in the daily consumption of hot water, if they will only have patience and perseverance in its use. The process of washing out is not only useful in biliary calculus—it is of the utmost value in preventing renal gravel and calculi. The process may be carried on at home by means of hot water either alone or with the addition of a small quantity of some saline, such as bicarbonate or nitrate of potash. In cases where the patient dislikes hot water alone, a slice of lemon thrown on the top of it gives it a slightly agreeable taste, and may overcome the patient's repugnance. The two watering-places where patients with renal calculi chiefly go are Wildungen and Contrexéville, with its neighbours, Vittel and Martigny-les-Bains. What strikes one in the waters of these places is that in addition to other salts they contain a very minute trace of iron, which appears certainly to be beneficial to the patients. It is supposed to act by astringing the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney, and so allowing calculi to slip down more easily.



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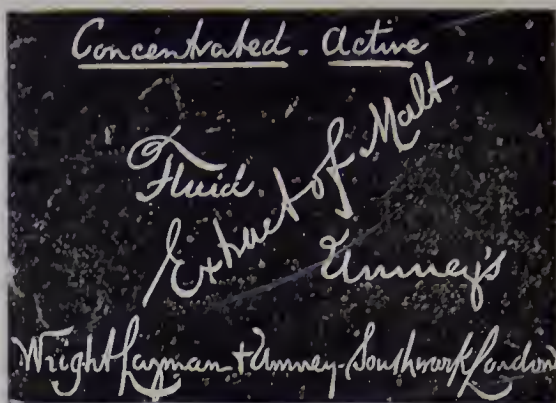
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WE report with something like completeness the records of  
the bankruptcy courts of the country, so far as these relate  
to chemists and druggists or traders directly concerned with  
them. This we regard as one of our duties as trade jour-  
nalists. It was the express intention of the framers of the



Bankruptcy Act of 1833 that the circumstances of every insolvency, and the conduct which has led to it, should be made as public as possible. Without such publicity the object of the Act is to a great extent defeated. The motive of bankruptcy legislation is not exclusively, perhaps not mainly, debt-collecting. It is rather the discouragement of reckless or unscrupulous trading for the sake of the community.

One of the offences particularly aimed at in the Bankruptcy Act of 1833 is loose book-keeping. It is astonishing with what almost invariable repetition we find the statement repeated in the observations of official receivers, when dealing with the estates of bankrupt chemists and druggists, that "the debtor has not kept books which disclose his financial position." This is reported in by far the majority of such cases. We do not draw any conclusion from this circumstance in reference to chemists and druggists generally. It proves very little. The insolvent chemists and druggists are very naturally the ones who have not kept proper accounts. There is a natural tendency on the part of tradesmen to lose their interest in book-keeping when things go wrong with them. It requires a really exceptional courage to continue year after year the strict records of a declining estate. Book-keeping is an agreeable task when the favorable balances are growing, but there is no fun about it when each page of the ledger shows only accounts which cannot be met, and expenses never recouped. Inefficient book-keeping may be, and no doubt is, a serious danger, and one of the causes of subsequent commercial difficulties; but we are disposed to believe it is also quite as frequently the consequence as the cause of financial embarrassment.

Statistics of failures show that the annual insolvencies of chemists and druggists average between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 per cent. of those who are in business. This seems a small proportion, but when it is multiplied by the number of years which may be found to be the average period of a chemist's career in business on his own account, it is pretty large. If, for example, this average period is twenty-five years, and the average failures per annum are  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent., we find that nearly 19 per cent. of those who go into business fail before they have done with it. This gives some idea of the struggles proceeding in our ranks.

Based on the title "How do I Stand?" Mr. George Weddell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been lately sending to every chemist and druggist on the register a little book, explaining in a very clear manner the principles of double-entry book-keeping, as applied to the retail drug-trade. We are inclined to believe that by far the majority of chemists—at least, the majority of those outside the unhappy 19 per cent. alluded to—are precise and careful with their books of account. But there are few who cannot read Mr. Weddell's treatise with profit. They may not agree with many of his suggestions. We should ourselves question the utility of the applicability of the double-entry system to a retail trade. It can only be done in the artificial method Mr. Weddell proposes, and is in no sense a check. It is not practicable to keep separate accounts with the thousand and one varying items of a chemist's stock, and unless this is done the check which the system provides is absent. Double-entry book-keeping requires that whenever there is a debit there shall be a corresponding credit. Mr. Weddell meets this by crediting his goods account once monthly with the total amount of his sales. But this method gives no basis for estimating the actual value of the stock at the end of the month, nor does it provide any indication of the loss if, for instance, a pound of opium should have been abstracted. The question "How I stand?" can only be answered at any

time by a retail chemist by actually reckoning up the value of his stock, and an approximate estimate can be reached as readily by single-entry book-keeping as by the more elaborate method here recommended. In several directions we think Mr. Weddell's specimen books may be simplified without any sacrifice of clearness. Such simplification is always desirable when possible, but in drawing up a scheme applicable to all classes of businesses it is an advantage to be a little diffuse. The great thing is to get into the mind of the untrained accountant a general idea of the meaning of the various kinds of entries, and Mr. Weddell seems to us to have so written his treatise as to successfully accomplish this object.

## PHARMACY AND MEDICINE.

SOME may have noticed that in the annual report of the Pharmaceutical Society there was an expression of pleasure on account of the Society's relations with the General Medical Council, while at the annual meeting itself there were some dark hints as to what would have befallen pharmacy if the Medical Council had taken it under its wing, as was at one time threatened. It is not easy to judge from these utterances the exact relations of the two councils; certainly the connections are not strong, and with the resolutions which the Medical Council have adopted in regard to the Preliminary examination, it may be said that the last link between pharmacy and medicine is snapped, for the Pharmacopœia is no link at all. Years ago, when Mr. Schacht, as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, was devoting much time and thought to the education of the pharmacist, he elaborated a scheme in which students of pharmacy and medicine were educated together up to a certain point. It was a beautiful conception, but Utopian. The pharmaceutical student is now out of the running altogether, and after this year those engaged in pharmacy who wish to proceed to medicine must begin *de novo*. Considering the soundness of the principle upon which the Medical Council has proceeded, it would be futile to object to this; indeed, the resolution only emphasises the advice which we have given to pharmaceutical students from year to year—that on completing their general education they should pass an examination which is recognised by the Medical Council as well as by the Pharmaceutical Council. The aim of the better-class schools, and even of many Board and National schools, is now towards these higher standards, and there are enough certificates by educational bodies in England, Ireland, and Scotland which the Medical Council favour and recognise. One or other of these pharmaceutical students should endeavour to obtain. The Pharmaceutical Council has always followed the example of the Medical Council in regard to certificates, and, in common with other bodies whose examinations are affected by the resolutions of the higher body, it has been informed of the change. In our case the circumstances are not so pressing as in medicine, but those who are crying for a reform of the pharmaceutical Preliminary examination may see in this an opportunity for accomplishing their object. The pharmaceutical machinery is much too complicated, however, to permit any material alteration of the existing regulations. These are considerations which will be taken up by the Pharmaceutical Council at the proper time. We could wish that the relationship of pharmacy and medicine generally had their attention also. There is no linking the fact that chemists and druggists are no closer in touch with medical men to-day than they were a quarter of a century ago, except in a few parts of the country where individual arrangements have been come to. We are told



that it is only by education that pharmacy will receive that recognition by the medical profession which it deserves. This sounds well; but there is nothing in it. The fact is that the chemist and druggist of to-day is the only person who has proved his competence to dispense medical prescriptions. By years of training he has acquired this qualification, and yet the medical man, whose experience of pharmacy is limited to a three months' course of laboratory practice, is really the dispenser for the public. Could not the Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils acting together do something to remedy this strange anomaly?

## EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

THE report by Dr. G. V. Poore, inspector under the Vivisection Act, shows that last year 2,102 experiments were made upon living animals, of which 929 were painless. The report sets forth the names of the persons holding licences or to whom certificates were granted on the recommendation of scientific authorities. The presidents of the Royal Society, Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, General Medical Council and of similar bodies, generally rank amongst the authorities. The localisation of vivisection experiments is shown by the distribution of the licences. At the Aberdeen University there were 2 persons holding such; at Cambridge, 12; Edinburgh (various institutions), 17; Glasgow, 3; Liverpool, 1; London (various institutions), 36; Manchester, 2; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, Netley, and Oxford, 1 each. In addition to these thirty-three individuals held licences but did not perform experiments; amongst them is Mr. J. R. Green, professor of botany to the Pharmaceutical Society, who held a licence for the Cambridge University Physiological Museum, but it is no longer in force. Considering the outcry from a section of scientific men alleging the restrictions which the Act makes upon physiological and kindred research, it is surprising that so few of those who take the trouble to get licences and certificates do not make more experiments than they do. Of the total number of experiments (2,102) no fewer than 621 were made by six individuals. Mr. W. G. Spencer, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., of the Brown Institution, London, comes out as chief vivisector, with 140 experiments to his credit, 87 of which were painless, 49 were inoculations, and 4 "healing of aseptic wounds." Mr. Victor Horsley, of the same institution, comes next, with 135 experiments; altogether the Brown Institution performed 492 experiments, or nearly a fourth of the number performed in Great Britain. Mr. W. M. Bayliss, of the London University College, is next in order to Mr. Horsley, with 103 experiments; then come Dr. Ralph Stockman, of Edinburgh, with 93; Dr. E. Klein, with 82; and Dr. F. Gotch, of Oxford University, with 68. In Ireland, where, strange to say, only five licences are held, only 78 experiments were made, 50 of them by Mr. J. Alfred Scott, F.R.C.S.I., and 25 by Dr. J. M. Purser, both of Dublin. Of the whole experiments 824 were physiological, 976 pathological, and 380 therapeutical. Fifty-seven were made in illustration of lectures, and 112 on live cats or dogs without anaesthetics, 51 of them being made by Mr. Everett Millais, son of the noted Academician, and consisting of inoculations to prevent distemper. Dr. Poore says very little about the nature of the experiments. "Pain," he says, "can hardly arise, except in connection with those experiments in which the obligation to kill the animals before recovering from anaesthesia is dispensed with," and he "states emphatically" that he has never seen any animal which appeared to be in bodily pain. Dr. Poore

has had all the published results submitted to him. These show that

in the domain of pathology investigations have been made concerning tuberculosis, cancer, diphtheria, pneumonia, tetanus, acute necrosis, malaria, lead-poisoning, rabies, distemper, grouse-disease, anthrax, "black-quarter," "pink-eye," &c. In the department of physiology the questions of animal heat, circulation, respiration, secretion, and the action of the central nervous system have been investigated; while among the therapeutical questions which have been examined are the actions of chloroform, morphia, nicotine, salicylic acid, strophanthus, and many other bodies which are new or less widely known, together with investigations into the protective and other powers of the products of bacteria and ferments. The amount of patient labour bestowed by the licensees upon their investigations is very great, and can hardly be imagined by those who are not conversant with modern methods of research.

The careful way in which the report endeavours to calm the minds of the timid by reiteration of the sentence "pain limited to healing of aseptic wounds" cannot deceive those who are conversant with modern methods of research. Under all these "inoculations" and "hypodermic injections" which flood the table of the report we have a cloak to a world of suffering, which would extend to limitless proportions if the Vivisection Act did not exist. No one can suppose that the inoculation of an animal with the virus of diphtheria or typhoid will produce in the animal a painless affection, or that hypodermic injections of toxic quantities of salicylic acid or nicotine will carry an animal out of existence without suffering; and while in many cases under present conditions much benefit to mankind may result from the sacrifice of a number of the lower animals, it would be inhuman to repeal the Act on the plea that it restricts the advance of science. The whole report is an argument against such a conclusion. There are those who have the power and do not use it, or use it to a very limited extent. If the advancement of science by vivisection is so urgent, why do these individuals remain inactive?

## COMMENTARY.

PREPARATION OF ALKALINE NITRITES.—In the *Chemical News* (page 290) Mr. H. N. Warren describes a new method for the preparation of nitrites depending upon the reaction which takes place when ammonia and oxygen are passed over platinum. He prepares a solution of platinic hydrate in oxalic acid, steeps asbestos yarn in this, dries it, and ignites. The yarn is thus covered with a deposit of spongy platinum. A combustion-tube is packed with this, and a mixture of oxygen and ammonia passed through it, action being started by heating one end of the tube with a Bunsen burner. Directly the mixed gases are allowed to impinge upon the platinised surface, dense clouds of ammonium nitrite are evolved, and in several instances the whole length of the asbestos became intensely heated, the ammonium nitrite thus formed being conveyed into a solution of caustic soda, and, by so doing, producing an equivalent of sodium nitrite; the ammonia thus evolved being retained for a further supply of ammonium nitrite.

PREPARATION OF HYDROBROMIC ACID.—Messrs. W. Feit and K. Kubierschky, in a paper in the *Chem. Zeit.*, travel over much the same ground regarding the preparation of hydrobromic acid from potassium bromide as Mr. William Gilmour did in a paper which he communicated to this journal ten years ago. They start with 100 grammes of potassium bromide and 150 c.c. of sulphuric acid (sp. gr



1410), dissolving the bromide in the acid, using heat to accomplish this object, and proceed to distil without separating the sulphate of potash (wherein Squibb and Gilmour are superior to Feit and Kubierschky). The solution begins to boil at 126° C., and at 150° distillation of hydrobromic acid is practically complete, little passing over up to 200° and even 250°. The yield is 119 c.c. of acid, having a specific gravity of 1.385, equal to 40.5 per cent. HBr, or, if the distillate is fractionally redistilled rejecting what comes over below 126° C., an acid is obtained, sp. gr. 1.490, containing 48 per cent. HBr. The strength aimed at by Dr. Squibb was sp. gr. 1.274, which he thought to be 34 per cent. HBr, but Mr. Gilmour pointed out that an acid of this strength should be 1.300, and had no difficulty in obtaining it so, and even stronger.

**EXAMINATION MARKS.**—In the course of the Medical Council's deliberation regarding the Preliminary examination, referred to last week, the registrar placed before the members statistics regarding the various examinations. These are not without interest. We learn from them, for example, that in the British Pharmaceutical Preliminary the highest percentage of marks taken by any candidate in 1890 was 83.3, which compares favourably with 85.3, the highest percentage taken at the College of Preceptors' Medical Preliminary. At the Pharmaceutical Minor the highest percentage was 64.53 (755 marks out of a possible 1,200). In the Irish Pharmaceutical Preliminary, 72 per cent. of marks was the highest taken. At Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, only eighteen students were examined, twelve of them at Cork, so that there was little need for these on the list. The arts examination of the Apothecaries' Society of London came in for severe criticism by some members, who said that it is conducted very loosely, more than two-thirds of those who present themselves passing. This body granted Preliminary certificates to 471 medical students last year, a larger number than any other body except the Edinburgh University, with whom 953 passed the Preliminary examination. Of the general certificates available, the Cambridge Junior Local is the most popular, for 5,245 took it in 1890.

#### THE HANBURY-HESSE THESIS.

THE monograph on "Coca-leaves and their Alkaloids," which Dr. J. O. Hesse presented to the Pharmaceutical Society when the Hanbury Medal was conferred upon him, has been officially printed in two consecutive numbers of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. In the introductory part of the monograph the general characteristics of coca-leaves are dealt with, the author remarking that Niemann, the first to work on the subject, used the broad-leaved variety obtained from *Erythroxylon Coca*, Lamarck, which is much cultivated in Peru and Bolivia. There the leaves are picked in spring, summer, and autumn, the last picking being an entire stripping of the plants. The marks on the coca-bales apply less to place of shipment than to the districts in which they are grown. "Lima coca," "Huanuko coca," and "Cusca coca," though shipped from different ports, are the same—viz., the variety investigated by Niemann. On the other hand, Truxillo or Trujillo coca is a narrower and less leathery-leaved variety; its colour is bright, and the leaves are often much broken. This variety is attributed to *E. Coca* var. *novagranatense*, Dyer, and it comes from Northern Peru via Salvaverry. A third variety appeared in Paris some years ago which Dr. Hesse then attributed to Trujillo, but he now thinks that it was more likely to be from the Java plant *E. Coca* var. *spruceanum*, which is intermediate between the varieties already mentioned. The plant grown in British India is *E. bolivianum*. It is characteristic of the leaves grown in the East that they

contain less cocaine than alkaloids which are not cocaine. The yields of alkaloids from South American coas are 0.7 to 0.9 per cent., the greater part of which is cocaine in the case of the broad leaves, but only one-half of the Trujillo alkaloids is cocaine. The Paris coca contained 1.2 per cent. of alkaloids, a quarter of which was cocaine.

From this point Dr. Hesse proceeds to discuss the properties of coca constituents. Of cocaine itself he shows how liable it is to decomposition into benzoyl-ecgonine, ecgonine, and cocaine benzoate by heating the watery solution for some time at 80° C. The hydrochloride also suffers decomposition, but not so easily. This salt, when crystallised from water, contains two molecules of water of crystallisation, but more when ether is used. [The B.P. formula is simply  $C_{17}H_{21}NO_8 \cdot HCl$ .] The hydrochloride melts at 186° C., but minute impurities, almost defying detection, lower the melting-point to about 180° C. The characters of benzoyl-ecgonine are then discussed, and similarly those of ecgonine, the latter being a body occupying a position on the borderland of acid and base.

Cocamine is a base discovered by the author in 1886 in the Paris coca which has been referred to. It contained 0.6 per cent. At first he assigned to it a formula which made the base an isomeric of cocaine; afterwards he altered it to  $C_{19}H_{23}NO_8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} H_2O$ , but now he doubles the formula, making it  $C_{38}H_{46}N_2O_{16} \cdot H_2O$ . The substance can be obtained in the crystalline state; it melts at 90° to 95° C., above that beginning to lose weight until 11 per cent. has been lost, after which the alkaloid decomposes. Its salts are amorphous. The hydrochloride tastes intensely bitter, is readily soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform, less readily in acetone, and is insoluble in ether. Its solutions give no coloration with ferric chloride, but yield precipitates with gold, platinum, and mercuric chlorides.

The acid chromate is a fine yellow, amorphous, flocculent precipitate, and its formation distinguishes hydrochloride of cocamine from hydrochloride of cocaine, which, when free from cocamine, does not give a precipitate with bichromate of potash. Cocamine decomposes in a similar manner to cocaine by boiling with alcoholic baryta solution or by heating with hydrochloric acid, but under these conditions cocaic acid is found in the place of benzoic acid. Cocaic acid has been fully studied by Dr. Hesse. He finds it to crystallise from water in small colourless leaflets, melting at 266–267° C.; it is dibasic, and its formula is  $C_{18}H_{16}O_4$ . Egonyl-cocaic acid ( $C_{27}H_{20}NO_6$ ) is another decomposition product of cocamine.

Amongst other alkaloids of coca is isotropylcocaine or truxilline, which was discovered by Liebermann in Truxillo leaves—regarding whom, by the way, there is much disputation in the thesis. Hesse has always asserted that this alkaloid was a misch-masch, and this he proves by obtaining cocaine from it. In the next part of the paper the author takes up the preparation and properties of homococaic, isococaic and homoisococaic acids; then he describes cocaidine, a basic substance which he found in the mother-liquors of cocaine hydrochloride from broad-leaved coca. By fractional crystallisation with platinum chloride this was separated into cocaine and an amorphous substance. Cinnamylcocgonine methylester is a base which occurs very largely in cultivated coca; indeed, the bases from Ceylon leaves frequently consist of this alkaloid principally. Hesse finds that it occurs in the broad-leaved South American coca to a very slight extent and frequently is completely absent, whilst it occurs regularly and sometimes in considerable quantity in the Truxillo coca.

In an appendix to the paper hygrine is discussed. This is the volatile alkaloid of coca about which there has been so much disputation, some saying that no such thing exists, others actually producing it. Dr. Hesse has gone very carefully into the matter, and has found no difficulty in obtaining hygrine as a yellowish oil which is volatile; but he conclusively proves that it is not a natural constituent of the leaves, but is a foreign body produced by the action of the impure materials employed for the extraction of the coca bases. The quality and quantity of hygrine which is thus apparently yielded by coca, therefore, naturally depends upon the character of these materials.

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## ALLEGED INFANTICIDE—STARTLING REVELATIONS.

MR. CORONER SEENDY held an inquest last week to investigate the circumstances attending the death of William Macarthy, an infant under 12 months of age, who was found dead on the floor of a public-house at Westminster, as already stated in this journal. The child was known to many of the jury as "Little Bill," and during life its emaciated condition had excited much sympathy.

Martha Macarthy, mother of the deceased, was the first witness. She gave her evidence with great volubility. She resided, she said, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, in the house of Mr. F. Society, whom she had known for many years. It was with the knowledge and consent of his family and relatives that she lived with him. Mr. Society was an invalid, and somewhat reduced in means. For the past ten years she had entirely managed his affairs. Did not admit that his straitened circumstances were the consequence of her extravagance. She had an income of her own. She had had six children, all of whom died in infancy, several of them under circumstances very similar to those now being investigated. (Sensation.) The deceased (William) had been her darling boy. Was very proud of him. When he was quite a baby had taken him round the country to show him to Mr. Society's relatives and friends. Could not say they all thought as highly of him as witness did. Some of the relatives were very rude and disagreeable about little William. Witness, however, loved him all the more. (At this point witness was overwhelmed with emotion, and the examination was interrupted for several minutes.) Resuming, witness said that when William was about 6 months old she entrusted him to the care of Nurse Roscoe, and at the same time engaged Dr. Farkson to look after him medically. Other physicians were also taken into consultation. They all thought they could pull him through. William was certainly a delicate baby. All her children had been delicate. Could not understand it. Was not delicate herself. Had insured them all in the General Admiration Society. Was very much shocked when she heard of William's abandonment. Only knew of it through reading about it in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Henrietta Roscoe was the next witness. She admitted having had charge of deceased. Accepted the responsibility at the urgent request of previous witness, but was confident from the first that the child could not survive. It was a very rickety infant. Had it lived it would have been deformed. The master of the institution at Westminster where witness was engaged refused to find room for it, and a number of the other inmates made themselves very unpleasant about it. Certain young men in the place had threatened to do for it if they should meet her out with it.

The Coroner: This is a serious charge you are making against these persons. I must ask you to name them.

Witness then wrote down and handed to the coroner the following names;—Kelly, Colomb, Cooke, Wilson, Hozier, and Bain.

The Coroner said this statement should be inquired into by the police.

Witness then went on to state that one day, when she was nursing deceased, some of these persons came round her, and by means of threats and grimaces so frightened her; that then the master of the institution had ordered her peremptorily "to clear out with the brat"; and that in her hurry and excitement she had "dropped" it, and she was afraid the fall had brought about the fatal result. Witness regretted she had ever had anything to do with the deceased.

Dr. Farkson said he had undertaken to give medical attendance to deceased when such was necessary, and had seen it on several occasions, but considered that the responsibility lay with Nurse Roscoe, and not with him. The child was very weakly. It was quite unsuited to the rough life of the institution. Death was no doubt accelerated by the fall described by the last witness, but, apart from that, deceased could not have lived many days. Did not think deceased had been treated with particular cruelty. They had a great number of infants in the institution, and could not give much attention to one so uninteresting as deceased. Had always understood that deceased's relatives disowned it.

The Coroner, in summing up, said this was an extraordinary case. There had evidently been great neglect on the part of all concerned. Mr. Society being an invalid, might perhaps claim that fact as an excuse, but he (the Coroner) must say that his neglect to concern himself about the welfare of his own child was very culpable. He scarcely knew how to describe the conduct of Martha Macarthy. It had not been proved that she derived any personal benefit from the deaths of these children, but the repetition of these accidents demanded the closest investigation. He did not believe in the genuineness of Macarthy's emotion. He could not understand how such a sickly infant as this one evidently was could have been carried round the country and exposed to all weathers without getting killed. He was afraid he must remark that Nurse Roscoe had manifested serious negligence, and he must also condemn the flippant manner in which Dr. Farkson had given his evidence. It was not true, as had been asserted, that such infants could not live through the rough life of the institution. He himself knew a child—he believed it was an Irish cousin of deceased—whose chances of life seemed not a bit better than those of deceased. It had been placed under the care of Nurse Sexton, and was now a lively healthy boy.

Nurse Roscoe (interrupting) said she objected to be compared with Nurse Sexton.

The Coroner continued his remarks, taking no notice of the interruption. He said the jury could not go beyond the evidence before them, but it was for them to consider whether what they had heard was sufficient to justify a charge of homicide against any of the persons concerned.

After a somewhat lengthy consultation the jury returned a verdict of "Found Dead"; and they added the following rider:—"We think Martha Macarthy should be carefully watched in the future; that Mr. Society should refuse to allow his children in future to be so neglected; and that though the evidence seems almost sufficient to justify a charge of homicide, deceased was of such insignificance that the jury cannot recommend it being made."

## MR. THOMAS HALE.

THE announcement made by us last week of the withdrawal of Mr. Thos. Hale from the firm of Hale & Son, on account of advanced age, must have recalled to many of our readers the personality of the senior partner of that well-known house of produce-brokers. Mr. Thos. Hale, whose portrait we are able to give to our readers through the courtesy of his son Mr. Matthew Hale, the principal partner in the firm, is now in his eightieth year, and, after an active commercial career of sixty or sixty-three years, has well deserved the rest he is now taking. Mr. Hale, whose father was a well-known and highly-respected member of Lloyds' (upon the walls of which his portrait may be seen hanging even now), joined the firm of Tucker, in Lime Street, and this firm was subsequently changed to Ellis & Hale. Mr. Ellis retired from the house many years ago, and afterwards Mr. Hale took his eldest son into partnership, but that gentleman again retired from the firm after a while, making place for his brother Matthew, with whom are now associated Messrs. Straus, Vanhouse and Palmer.

"My father built this house," said Mr. Matthew Hale to our representative a few days ago, referring to the imposing building in Fenchurch Avenue in which the firm's offices are now situated. "When he came into business first, the handsome streets to which we are now accustomed did not of course exist—in fact, it was in the era before railways and gas were thought of, and when, if anything was amiss, the watchman's rattle instead of the policeman's whistle gave the alarm through the narrow City alleys and over the green fields out Finsbury way. Yonder, in Billiter Square, our people used to make occasional bonfires of cinnamon whenever the stock of that spice (then a Government monopoly) was in danger of exceeding a certain maximum, or the price threatened to fall below 12s. 6d. per lb. Our people at the time received all the cinnamon for sale from the Government, and the only thing that was stipulated by our principals was that the price should not fall below the figure named or the stock exceed a certain limit. So



when either contingency seemed nigh, we set the bonfires ablaze—unless, indeed, the spice was disposed of in a less cheerful way by sinking it off the Nore. We were paid  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. brokerage then on all cinnamon. It was my

readers of your journal, perhaps, than either of these two—Mr. Barrett, of Pears' soap."

The mention of the latter article almost unconsciously called forth a "Good morning," and our representative returned to Cannon Street, to condense his interview into concrete shape.

## Notes of Nobelties.

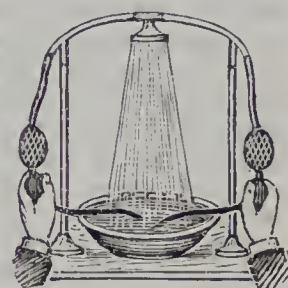
### THE PORTABLE SHAMPOO.

THE advent of the hot weather imparts special interest to apparatus contrived for cooling and refreshing purposes.

Hence Messrs. Spong & Co.'s "Patent Portable Shampoo," the operation of which was explained to our representative at the firm's showrooms, 226 High Holborn, W.C., certainly deserves to be called a seasonable novelty. The refreshing water-shower squirted upon the head of the good-looking young gentleman in our illustration is produced by the squeezing of the lower



ball of an indiarubber enema, the nozzle of which is placed into [the] basin, while the mouth is fastened to a metal stand provided with a rose. The upper ball of the enema (which is protected by a net to prevent it from bursting) fulfils the functions of a cistern. The rapid squeezing of the lower ball with the hand produces a strong and refreshing shower, which can be kept going almost *ad infinitum*, the water being, of course, used over and over again. The same apparatus may be had with double action, and in that condition one enema may be suitably made to supply hot, and the other



father, by the way, who brought under the hammer the first consignment of Australian wool ever received in this country. It was looked upon as a curiosity at that time, and no one had any idea of the proportions that trade was destined to assume. We also used to have about seven-eighths of all the ivory that was brought to market here; and we still sell by far the largest proportion of that article—our sales in 1890 amounting, roughly speaking, to some 280 tons, worth approximately 260,000*l*. Ivory is our principal article, but ostrich-feathers are also one of great importance. Here, again, our firm were the first to sell the South African feathers from tame birds, which were first brought into trade about thirty years ago. Those tame-ostrich feathers had a great deal of opposition to get over before they finally obtained a footing; but now, of course, they realise, upon an average, much better prices than the wild feathers. These latter mostly come from the northern part of Africa. Our firm also claim to be the first house to sell New Zealand kauri gum, the first consignment of which reached Europe about thirty years ago."

"Have you ever calculated how many different classes of goods you sell, Mr. Hale?" inquired our representative.

"Yes, we did so only the other day, in connection with my father's contemplated retirement from the firm, and we then found that the total just exceeded one thousand—counting, of course, the different recognised varieties of one article, such as Senegal gum, Ghatti gum, Amrad gum, and so on, as one each.

"My father," continued Mr. Matthew Hale, reverting to the subject of our sketch, "is several years the senior of Mr. Peat, who is often believed to be the oldest broker in 'the Lane,' and he perfectly well remembers the opening years of Mr. Peat's career, in Lewis's firm. Several well known business men have been engaged in our house at one time or another of their careers—Mr. Samuel Figgis, for instance; Mr. Bowyer, the opium-broker; and another—better known to the

readers of your journal, perhaps, than either of these two—Mr. Barrett, of Pears' soap."

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### BALM OF BETHESDA.

THIS is the name given to a preparation for curing tender feet and hands. It is an oleaceous fluid, put up in lemon-coloured cartons, and accompanied by attractive showcards, which are neatly framed. The Balm appears to



us to be an article of special attraction at this season, for we find, when the feet are tired and tender with walking, that a few drops of "Balm" give sensible relief. It is manufactured by the Balm of Bethesda Company, 9 Hill's Place, Oxford Street, W.

### "EXCEL" MILK.

CAN we call milk two years old a novelty? In those warm days that make London morning milk a clot before tea-time one's idea of milk is that it ceases to be new in a day; but we have had a pint of milk sent to us by the Improved Patent Steriliser Syndicate, Limited, of Woodpecker Road, New Cross, S.E., which was bottled in 1889. It is as fresh and taintless as scalded new milk. The thing is done by sterilisation, which is now recognised by medical men as one of the most beneficial improvements attached to public milk-supply. No one doubts now that milk is an insidious carrier of contagion. It may carry with it the germs of diseases from which cows are suffering, or the contagium of scarlet fever and the like which may be about the dairy farms. It was to annihilate such microbic contamination that sterilisation was introduced in Germany some years ago, by which an undoubtedly serviceable object has been served. The accompanying advantage obtained in the storage of fresh milk capable, without the addition of antiseptics, of keeping for years, is a notable advance. We have always been sceptical about home-sterilised milk. It seems to us that persons who are unacquainted with microbic matters might as well content themselves with boiling milk in a saucepan as attempt perfect sterilisation with a lot of bottles of milk in a fish-kettle. However that may be, the Syndicate referred to have started on the idea of supplying consumers with the milk ready sterilised. One of our staff went down to New Cross the other day to see the process in operation. He did not call by appointment, and he was therefore pleased to find on his unexpected visit very complete arrangements and good order in the factory. It is the process of Messrs. Nenhaus, Gronwald, & Oehlmann, of Berlin, which is employed and, the bottle is part of the scheme. This is a shoulderless bottle fitted with a porcelain and rubber stopper, which is attached to the neck of the bottle by two wires so bent that when the lower one is pressed down it pulls the stopper "home" and keeps it perfectly air and water tight. In sterilising milk the bottles are filled, placed in wire baskets, and then into a chamber where jets of steam bring the temperature up to blood-heat. The baskets are now transferred to a large square copper which has a lid that fits securely to it. This is lowered, clamped, and steam turned on, and in a few minutes a thermometer indicates 100° C. as the temperature of the contents of the bottles. At this it is kept for twenty-five minutes, which experience has proved to be more than enough to completely sterilise the milk. Steam is cut off now, and by an ingenious arrangement a number of crossbars within the lid of the copper are actuated from the outside so as to press down the springs of the stoppers, so that the bottles are closed before the copper is opened. It will be seen, therefore, that there is no possibility for any microbic life to survive the steaming, nor can a germ get into the milk again until it reaches the consumer and the bottle is opened. Milk for steamers is also sterilised on the same principle, but in this case the milk is sterilised in tin vessels from which it is run into sterilised cans after the prescribed time. Even in these cans the milk keeps its sweetness for many months. Our representative learnt that the Syndicate also put up sterilised milk for infants of ten, twenty, thirty and forty weeks. This is a mixture of milk,

cream, water, and sugar, the proportions being adjusted to the ages, and even the size bottles are adapted to the infantile capacity. One pleasing feature about the sterilised milk is that the Syndicate produce it at a price which is far from being prohibitive. It is put up in half-pint and pint bottles, each neatly labelled and sealed, and the price of the half-pints (minus bottles) is 1s. per doz. It should be stated that the milk keeps good in bottle for several days after opening, and we may add that cocoa and milk is made also which can be used cold or hot.

### HOFF'S MALT-BEER.

AMONGST the exhibits in the German Exhibition is one by Leopold Hoff, of Hamburg and London, which includes a novelty in the shape of a non-alcoholic beer. Although non-intoxicating, this beer is a fermented one, Mr. Hoff having succeeded in freeing the liquor from alcohol without affecting the flavour of the beverage. This beer beats anything of the kind we have yet seen. It has the body, odour, head, and taste of good English beer—perhaps the experienced palate may detect a slight want in taste, but it is substantially a temperance beverage, with all the nourishing and tonic properties of beer. It is such an article which chemists and medical men are often asked for by those who cannot take alcohol, and are yet fond of beer. The point in which Mr. Hoff succeeds is in fermenting the beverage, for without fermentation it is scarcely possible to get the flavour.

### "VESTAL" VINOLIA SOAP.

WE had not thought it possible for Messrs. Blondeau et Cie. to improve upon the Vinolia soap which they originally introduced, but now they have the "Vestal" tablet, which is a large cake packed in a white leatherette oval box, embossed in gold. The soap-basis is the same as the original "Vinolia," and, like it, is "extra-creamed"; but the perfume is of a superior character, and brings dreamy recollections of a flower-garden to the user.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

White, W., & Impey, F., under the style of White & Pike, Birmingham, wholesale printers and stationers.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

Lake, William Henry, trading as the Ammonia Soft Soap Company, Leicester and Humberstone, grocer and soft soap manufacturer.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Ellis, J. B., Edinburgh, medical man—June 26, at 2, Lyon and Turnbull's Rooms, Edinburgh.

A SIMPLE HYPNOTIC.—According to Dr. Stefani,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 drachms of a mixture of equal parts of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda, given in half a tumblerful of water, effervescing, at bedtime, induces sleep. Why, he does not say.

CRICKET.—The Major and Minor students of the Manchester College of Pharmacy (Mr. Turner's) met on the cricket-field on Wednesday, when the Minor gave their more scientific friends some "tips" in the willow-and-leather science, which did them good, and made them humble, doubtless. The Major men scored 26 (Broadbent 12 of that), and the Minors 51, Moore and Lawrenson doing good service.





**Notice to Retail Buyers:**—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, June 25.

**THE PLATINUM SPECULATION.**—The Siberian Commercial Bank at Jekaterinenburg announces its readiness to advance holders of platinum metal from 300 to 370 roubles per kilo. (= about 16*l.* to 19*l.* per lb.) on their stocks. The object of this announcement is said to be to counteract the schemes of English speculators who have organised a strong movement for the depression of the platinum prices.

**GERMAN PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.**—The annual report of the Frankfort-on-the-Main Chamber of Commerce complains of the adverse influence of the high Customs duties on glass upon the German industry of photographic dry plates. Principal among the raw materials of that industry, which is a considerable one in Germany, are nitrate of silver and window-glass. Silver has considerably advanced in price recently, and window-glass has likewise risen. Dry-plate manufacturers can use only English or, in case of need, Belgian glass. German glass is unsuitable because it is too unequal in thickness and not sufficiently straight. But the German glass-manufacturers are protected by a high duty, and hence they do not take the trouble to produce as good glass as the foreign makers. In consequence of this, the price of glass in England has advanced 50 per cent., which difference has to come out of the pockets of the German dry-plate manufacturers, who are already heavily handicapped in neutral markets by the great expansion of the dry-plate industry in England and Belgium. On these grounds the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce claims a reduction in the glass duties. It should be added that the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce is a body of pronounced Free Trade views, and that it is scarcely correct to describe the advance in the English glass prices merely or chiefly to the necessities of the German photographic dry-plate makers.

**THE AMERICAN AND SCOTCH FISH-OIL INTERESTS.**—The American Menhaden fish-oil combination is said to be endeavouring to "arrange" for the expected surplus stock of oil. Mr. E. S. Whitman, of the firm of Whitman Brothers, exporters of cotton and Menhaden oils, sailed for Europe on June 13, for the purpose of visiting the principal buyers in Scotland and elsewhere and arranging for future shipments, the understanding being that the American firm shall conduct all the foreign business for the combination. Whether the business will be done on consignment or on direct orders remains to be seen. This trip is expected to counteract the effect of letters sent from America advising foreign buyers to postpone wants until late in the season.

**PICTET'S CHLOROFORM.**—M. Raoul Pictet has given, through Reuter, details of the process by which he claims to be able to produce pure chloroform, and which he is offering to some of the manufacturing chemists of Berlin. The information now given does not differ materially from that which was published in this journal several weeks ago. M. Pictet claims to be able to perfectly purify chloroform by crystallising it at a temperature of 130° C. below zero; it can be purified, he says, at 23° below zero. The production of pure chloroform is not so novel as Reuter seems to imagine,

but it remains to be proved whether that manufactured by M. Pictet will retain its chemical purity in a native state longer than that made nearer home.

**PROPOSED COMBINATION IN THE MITCHAM OIL-TRADE.**—It is rumoured that some of the Mitcham essential-oil distillers are taking steps to form an "Association" for the protection of their interests—in other words, for the purpose of advancing the price of essential oils of peppermint and lavender. The eagerness of some of the Mitcham dealers to sell, last season, at prices at which it is said to be impossible to produce Mitcham oils, and the system since adopted by certain old-established firms of bringing their produce under the notice of buyers through the columns of this journal, are said to be particularly obnoxious in the eyes of the promoters of the association. There are about ten growers or dealers in Surrey (the growers in other parts of the country, we believe, will not be invited to join) sufficiently "alive" to be considered proper subjects for incorporation; but it is more than doubtful whether all of them will be found ready to sacrifice their individual liberty to an organisation which proposes to raise capital for the purpose, in the first place, of buying up all the English peppermint oil in the hands of outsiders or holders who might be suspected of weakness.

**CAMPHOR IN FLORIDA.**—Although no statistics are yet available, and manufacture is still on an experimental scale, there is no doubt of the fact that the growth of camphor-trees is spreading in Florida, and one firm of growers there have already distilled sufficient of the wood to enable them to say that from 25 lbs. of fresh wood they get 1 lb. of camphor. The Department of Agriculture is fostering the industry, and provides seedlings to those who want them. Twelve months ago not less than 5,000 plants were sent out by the department from the gardens at Washington, and many thousands of plants are now growing there from seeds sown three months ago, and a large supply of trees will be ready for distribution next spring, inquiries having been received from many localities regarding the domestication of the tree in the States. The trees have done well in California. A tree in Yuba County in fourteen years reached a height of fifty feet. After three or four years' growth the trees are trimmed, and it is the trimmings that are used for distillation, it being found that the young wood yields most camphor. A copper is used as the still, with a wood fire below it. The condenser is on Liebig's principle. In charging the cover is removed from the still, which is then filled with small limbs and leaves of the camphor-tree. A few quarts of water are then added to keep the leaves from burning (they char very easily). The cover is then fitted on securely. As soon as the water produces the least steam, the camphor volatilises, passing over very rapidly. As it leaves the still it follows along until it comes in contact with the cold portion of the condenser, where it condenses and sticks to the inside of the pipe in the shape of fine crude camphor, which is afterwards removed by simply tapping the side of the pipe. Long before the water reaches boiling-point the camphor is nearly all volatilised, but the water is allowed to form a little steam that all the camphor-vapour may be driven into the condenser.

**ACID (CITRIC).**—Quiet, and maintained at 1*s.* 7½*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. Juice is said to be firmer in Italy, and the price of 25*l.* is now quoted, but in all probability 24*l.* 10*s.* would be accepted still if there were any buyers.

**ACID (TARTARIC).**—Remains very dull, at 1*s.* 1½*d.* to 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per lb., according to brand.

**ACONITE.**—Part of the bold Nepaul root (from *A. ferax*), the arrival of which we reported recently, has since been sold privately, it is said, at 8*d.* per lb. Twenty bags of it were again offered at auction to-day, and a bid of 15*s.* per cwt. was made for them, and refused.

**AGAR AGAR.**—Japanese isinglass is inquired for; the last price paid on the spot here was, we believe, 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.,



but nothing is offering here now. For delivery 1s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted.

**ALOES.**—About 25 cases Cape aloes were offered to-day, and of these 18 sold at unchanged rates: Fair to good seconds at 21s. 6d. to 22s., ordinary and more or less drossy at 11s. to 19s., and very common stony mixed at 2s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt. No East Indian aloes were offered. Of Curaçoa aloes 86 packages sold at exceedingly low prices (the quality being very poor); coarse Capey to common drossy from 15s. down to 3s. per cwt. American reports state that Curaçoa aloes still continue to arrive upon the New York market in large quantities; prices continue to decline, but it is thought that the arrivals will not cease until the drug has become practically unsaleable.

**AMBERGRIS.**—Of about 18 cz offered to-day 6 oz sold: Medium grey, rather poor flavour, at 70s.; very dark and "soapy" at 47s. 6d. per oz. For a parcel of dark grey ambergris, of fairly good flavour, a bid of 60s. per cz. was refused.

**ANISE.**—One or two lots of genuine Chinese star-anise were offered to-day, and bought in at 100s. per cwt., but the owners announced that they would take something less than that. A single bag of spurious (Japanese) seed sold for export to the Continent at 26s. per cwt.

**ANNATTO.**—A parcel of good bright West Indian seed sold to-day at the low figure of 2½d. per lb.; while for 44 bags of rather dark and discoloured seed from Ceylon 1d. to 1½d. per lb. was accepted. In New York the market is weaker, and bright selected Jamaica seed is being offered at 31s. 6d. to 32s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

**ANTIMONY.**—Thirty-two cases crude Japanese sold at 32l. per ton, a figure which shows some improvement in the price.

**ARABOBA.**—Very slow of sale. The parcel of 18 cases which has been repeatedly offered before was again in sale to-day, but no answer was made to a suggestion of 1s. 7d. per oz.

**BALSAM (CANADA).**—From New York the quotations run from 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f., for unfiltered in barrels, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., c.i.f., for tins in cases. It is said that supplies are hard to obtain.

**BALSAM (PERU).**—Five cases were bought in to-day at 5s. 9d. per lb. The market is dull, and the price ranges from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb., according to quality. New York quotes 6s. to 6s. 1½d., adding that, although the supplies from South America come dribbling in in a very small way only, the market can hardly be called strong.

**BALSAM (TOLU).**—Seven cases sold very cheaply to-day at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Lately 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. was paid privately for good quality. Prices have declined somewhat in America, it is said, on account of the fact that the chewing gum manufacturers, who are the great patrons of the article so long as Chicle gum was dear, prefer to use the latter now that they can get it at reasonable prices again. The quotation is from 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

**BOLDO LEAVES.**—Two small consignments of this drug, which is very rarely met with at the London auctions, were offered to-day. They are held at 6d. and 8d. per lb. respectively for fair greyish green leaves.

**BUCHU.**—Very scarce. None offered at to-day's auctions.

**CALUMBA.**—Dull of sale, but fairly well held. An offer of 27s. per cwt. was refused to-day for 30 bags of good colour root.

**CAMPHOR (CRUDE).**—The market is very weak, with a merely nominal price on the spot; while for arrival the quotations run as low as 120s., c.i.f. At the auctions to-day one case sold at 120s. per cwt.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED).**—English is still held at unchanged prices by the makers, but a reduction in their quotations at the close of the month would occasion no surprise. German refined camphor is rather weaker.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—Held at 4¾d. per lb. for fair grey-green tops, of which 41 Robbins were shown to-day.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Of the rather heavy supply of 209 boxes offered at auction to-day, 181 boxes sold with rather good

competition at somewhat lower prices for fine qualities, but generally firm rates for ordinary and medium grades. The following were the quotations: *Ceylon Mysore*, fine heavy medium to bold plump pale, 4s. to 4s. 1d.; medium ditto, 3s. 8d.; pale round and long mixed sizes, 2s. 11d. to 3s.; medium long pale grey, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; good small to bold yellowish, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; smaller ditto, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; medium yellow, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; bold brownish, part open, 1s. 8d.; partly split and brown, mixed sizes, 1s. 4d.; low dark, specky to open shelly, unclipped, 9d. down to 4d. per lb. *Ceylon Malabar*, medium to bold full, rather yellow, 2s. 6d.; smaller ditto, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; medium to bold round yellow, 2s. 1d.; smaller ditto, 1s. 9d.; brown and split, fairly plump, 1s. 4d. per lb. *Tellicherry*, lean and brown, 3½d. per lb. *Seeds*, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—The season for gathering this drug will practically close at the end of the present month, and it is said that the cost price of the new bark on the Pacific Coast is likely to be about 38s. per cwt., at which sales are said to have been made in California. On the other hand, much lower offers are in the market from firms who nevertheless appear to regard higher prices assured in the near future; good quality is offered at 33s., c.i.f., per steamer from New York, and at 26s. per cwt. by sailer (now loading) from San Francisco. The shipment of bark in consignment to Enrope is partly blamed for the great fall in price of the article, and it is said that many collectors have abandoned the business because it has become unprofitable.

**CASCARILLA.**—Of 26 packages imported *via* Hamburg, 11 sold to-day at 26s. per cwt. for very thin silvery twigs.

**CHILLIES.**—Fifteen bags slightly stalky, fairly bright Zanzibar chillies sold at 64s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. per cwt. to-day.

**CINCHONA.**—A consignment of 112 packages South American bark was mostly sold at low prices—viz., 10d. to 11d. per lb. for fine mossy *Guayaquil* in quills; from 5d. to 10d. for chips; and at 4½d. per lb. for thin rusty quills. The next Amsterdam auctions will be held on July 16. The total quantity of bark to be offered has not yet been declared, but it will include 353 packages from the Government plantations. This Government bark embraces three rich parcels containing an equivalent of 8 87, 8 71, and 8 38 per cent. of sulphate of quinine respectively.

**COCA LEAVES.**—The 15 boxes Ceylon leaves imported recently were placed in sale to-day. The quality did not prove so good as anticipated, the greater part of the consignment having suffered considerable sea damage. Slightly damaged strong greenish leaves of *Huanoco* character sold at 1s. 3d. per lb., dark and discoloured ditto at 4d., while for a very badly damaged bale not even ½d. per lb. could be obtained. In the middle of the month the New York market was quite bare of stock, but several consignments were expected by the end of June.

**COCHINEAL** remains very dull of sale, ordinary mixed to good black changing hands privately in a small way at 10½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

**CUBEBS.**—Three bags fair mixed but stalky berries sold to-day at 9l. 15s. per cwt. Privately sales of similar quality are said to have been made at 10l. per cwt. a few days ago.

**CUTTLEFISH BONE.**—Firm. Two cases somewhat off colour, but unusually bold bone from Japan sold cheaply to-day at the recent slight advance of 3¾d. per lb. Another lot, rather dark and discoloured, realised 3½d. per lb. without reserve.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—One case soft seedy lump, fiery colour, sold at 7l. 15s. per cwt. to-day. A parcel of 6 cases good coloured lump was bought in at 9l. per cwt.

**ERGOT OF RYE.**—Still advancing. For 15 bags good *Spanish* 2s. per lb. is said to be the "strict limit." Russian ergot is also very scarce, and is being bought up by Hamburg speculators.

**GUARANA.**—The price for 3 boxes of good quality shown to-day is said to be 9s. per lb.

**GUM ARABIC.**—East Indian gums have been rather slow of sale lately. In Aden gum, however, a fair business is said to have been done up to 65s. per cwt. for good drop. Senegal gum rather dull of sale. For Bas-du-fleuve 69s. is asked by some holders, but the nearest selling price is about 67s. 6d.



per cwt. Some fine white Mogadore sorts were shown to-day, and bought in at 9*l*. 10*s*. per cwt., which is the price at which sales are said to have been made privately. For casks, ordinary dark Cape gum sold at 20*s*. per cwt., and 8 cases fine pale picked, but scented, Kurrachee drops were bought in at 8*l*. 10*s*. per cwt.

**GUM ASAFOETIDA.**—A small lot of 8 cases fine gum, just imported from Bunder Abbas, was offered to-day. Three cases fine medium to bold almonds, slightly mixed with dark, sold at 62*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. The remainder was bought in, as were also 51 cases from Bombay.

**GUM BENZOIN.**—This drug was scarcely represented at the auctions to-day. Two cases Sumatra seconds, fine almondy centres, but somewhat false-packed at the corners, sold at 8*l*. per cwt. to-day; while a case of small blocky dull-coated Siam almonds realised 75*s*. per cwt.; and 50 cases good yellow almondy Palembang gum sold at 51*s*. to 54*s*. per cwt.—a decline of about 2*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. on the last values.

**GUM ELEMI.**—Seventy cases of good white Manila elemi were offered to-day, and bought in at 60*s*. per cwt., which is the nominal price for the article. An offer of 42*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. was declined.

**GUM GALBANUM.**—Three boxes genuine soft mass were shown to-day, and bought in at 3*s*. per lb., which was suggested as the price.

**GUM KINO.**—Still advancing in price. For two cases good bright East Indian gum 60*s*. per cwt. is required. One 1,900-lb. cask from Liverpool sold at 5*s*. per cwt. "without reserve."

**GUM MASTIC.**—Five cases good pale drop were offered to-day, and for these an offer of 2*s*. 3*d*. per lb. was refused, the limit being 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

**GUM MYRRH.**—The demand remains fairly good, but it is not equal to the supply, and at to-day's auctions prices were a trifle lower—fine pale Bombay picked selling at 6*l*. 10*s*.; good sorts at 70*s*.; fine clean coarse siftings at 77*s*. 6*d*.; small ditto at 33*s*.; and fair pickings at 35*s*. per cwt.

**GUM TRAGACANTH.**—The crop in Asia Minor promises to be an excellent one. In the middle of the month the gathering of the juice had commenced in all the growing districts, and at the end of July the next crop is expected to reach the Smyrna market. The total quantity brought to Smyrna of the 1890-91 crop amounted to from 120 to 130 tons, of which 110 tons have been sold, leaving a residual stock of 15 to 20 tons.

**HONEY** is rather slow of sale for all varieties, except Jamaica, of which, however, only 6 packages were offered. These sold at 32*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for dull thick candied, and at 28*s*. 6*d*. for dark grey ditto. A parcel of ordinary dirty Mexican honey was bought in at 28*s*. per cwt.—23*s*. per cwt. being refused—and 50 kegs amber Chili were also bought in.

**INSECT-FLOWERS.**—Prices are a trifle lower, the season for buying being now practically at an end. The following are the quotations:—Open flowers, 58*s*.; half-open, 63*s*.; and closed flowers, 74*s*. per cwt., c.i.f. Trieste. At the auctions to-day 3 bales so-called "closed" flowers were offered, and bought in at 87*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Two parcels, together 49 packages, were offered to-day, and of this supply 34 packages sold at irregular rates, the first offered parcel, which was poorest in quality, being scarcely up to the previous sale's average, while the second, which was on the whole unusually good, realised 2*d*. to 3*d*. per lb. advance. The following prices were paid: Sound but rather lean and wiry root, 7*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*. 8*d*.; damaged ordinary to fine stout fleshy from 7*s*. 6*d*. up to 8*s*. 1*d*. per lb.

**KOLA.**—Prices ruled high at to-day's auctions, but only a few packages changed hands—fine dried chips at 7*d*., fair but wormy 5*d*. to 6½*d*., common down to 1*d*. per lb.

**MUSK** is exceedingly slow of sale, only 3 caddies third pile *Tonquin* pods, all spurious, damp, and skinny, selling at 25*s*. per oz. For another lot of very skinny, dry, dull third-pile pods 21*s*. 6*d*. was refused.

**NUX VOMICA.**—Ninety-two bags were offered to-day, and partly sold at 10*s*. to 11*s*. 6*d*. for dark seed from Calcutta. Sixty-two bags ordinary seed from Bombay are held for 9*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

**OIL (COD-LIVER).**—Our news from Norway is to the effect that in consequence of the deficiency in the output of cod-liver oil, which has been about 20 per cent. below the average of the last three seasons, prices rose rapidly in the beginning of this month, while inquiries came from all sides and several sales at 70*s*. c.i.f. U.K. east coast. But there are still second-hand sellers in Hamburg at slightly lower prices. All odd lots in the hands of the small producers have been bought up by the wholesale exporters, who appear determined not to sell at anything less than 70*s*. The stocks of old oil at the beginning of this season were unusually small, and 21,000 hectolitres will hardly be enough for the trade requirements until next season. Other cod oils are also very firm with a brisk demand. The oilworks in the North of Norway have difficulty in turning their small stocks of raw material into oil on account of the cold weather, and several spring delivery contracts have not been executed yet. The quality of this season's Finmaiken raw medicinal will not be as fine as last year, the colour being generally somewhat darker on account of the cold weather having retarded the manufacture of this class of oil.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—At auction to-day few sales of essential oils were made. Cinnamon-leaf oil, which is said to be scarce, is held for 1½*d*. per oz.; 4 cases Japanese peppermint oil sold at 4*s*. 3*d*. per lb., and for 30 cases Japanese oil of camphor 30*s*. per cwt. is asked. Some Australian oil of sandal-wood was declared for sale, but the whole of it is said to have changed hands privately. Six cases cassia oil were sold at 3*s*. 6*d*. per lb. For 100 Winchesters French (?) lavender oil, said to have cost 24*s*. per lb., there were no bids at 15*s*. per lb. American oil of peppermint is firmer, and it is doubtful whether 12*s*. 9*d*. per lb. would still buy H.G.H. now. The stock both in New York and in growers' hands in America is said to be very small. The otto of rose crop is expected to be a good one, and prices, it is thought, may possibly decline slightly at the outset; at any rate there is no prospect of a rise at present. The Mitcham crops are generally looking very poorly, and a usually well-informed dealer states that though the peppermint crops have, under the influence of the warm weather, much improved, no amount of fine weather can compensate for the ravages of the late winter. In some parts of Surrey whole sections of the plant have been destroyed by the frosts, while in other sections only half a crop exists, *Lavender*: Many of the growers believe that there will be little more than half a crop, and considerable quantities of the old crop, which ordinarily would have stood for another season at least, have been taken up and destroyed. *Rosemary* may practically be considered as totally destroyed, so far as Mitcham is concerned. At the same time the plant has never been an extensive cultivation. *Chamomile* has suffered severely, both from frost and wireworm; there is, however, still some of the oil left on hand from last season. The following are the quotations for Mitcham oils:—Peppermint, 30*s*. to 32*s*. 6*d*.; lavender, 42*s*. 6*d*. to 45*s*.; chamomile, 40*s*. to 42*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

**OPIMUM.**—The London market is very weak. There has been a sale of *Persian*, of a special brand, at 12*s*. per lb.: the quotation for usual good quality of this variety is 11*s*. to 11*s*. 6*d*. per lb. Some sales in soft shipping are reported this week at 10*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; in druggists' there has been no business—8*s*. to 9*s*. 6*d*. is the price, according to quality. A Salonica correspondent writes us, under date of June 14:—"The opium crop in the interior is proceeding very satisfactorily; in one or two districts one-fourth part has been gathered, the most favourable weather having prevailed during the gathering, and we are compelled to assume that the most brilliant crop forecasts will prove correct—in fact, a yield of 1,300 to 1,400 50-oka cases (against 1,000 cases last year) may now be reckoned upon. Samples received from the interior show an exceptionally fine quality, the appearance of the opium being very even and the paste fine. The new season's market is expected to open about June 25, but the date of its opening is always more or less uncertain. The opening price for new Salonica opium is expected to be from 115 to 120 piastres



per oka—it will be difficult to induce the farmers to accept such a figure, but money is so scarce in the interior that the small holders who only possess a few kilos. will end by accepting what price may be given to them. Smyrna holds out hopes of a crop of 10,000 baskets, instead of the 7,000 which were indicated as the extent of the crop at the beginning of the month, and the season promises to become a most interesting one." From Smyrna all the reports are unanimous in admitting that the crop is an unusually large one, though there is still considerable divergency as to the actual figures. The position on June 13 is described as follows:—"America has bought altogether about 85 cases between June 1 and 13; fair Yerli tale quale at 8s. down to 7s. 9d., fair tale quale at 7s. 5d. down to 7s. 2d., select Karahissar tale quale at 7s. 5d. per lb. The market rules in buyers' favour, but the large holders are not offering. Eighteen cases old opium have been consigned to London by the owner. The arrivals of new crop to date are 67 baskets, against 13 baskets on June 13, 1890. The quality of the new opium is unsatisfactory as regards alkaloidal richness. The weather in the interior remains excellent, and all crops are exceedingly flourishing."

**PICHL.**—Of this drug, which is very rarely offered at the auctions, a few packages were shown to-day. For fairly good herb, not too stalky, 1s. 2d. per lb. is asked, and for a very stalky lot 6d. was refused. The price from New York is quoted at 2s. for green tops, and 1s., c.i.f., for ordinary quality.

**QUASSIA.**—For logs, of which a considerable quantity was offered to-day, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. is asked; for 175 bags of chips, from St. Kitt's, of very fine bright quality, an offer of 10l. was refused.

**QUICKSILVER.**—Rather weak, and the principal importers did some business a few days ago, it is said, at 7l. 15s. per bottle. There is now practically no first-band price; second-bands slow, and more or less nominal.

**QUILLAIA.**—Dearer; none offering on the spot, and for arrival 31l. 10s. to 32l., c.i.f. terms, is asked.

**QUININE.**—The market remains very quiet, and prices show no alteration, although 10,000 oz. of second-hand German bulk are said to have changed hands at 11d. per oz. this week. A sale of 5,000 oz. Auerbach for forward delivery at 10½d. per oz. is also reported.

**RHUBARB.**—Of 86 packages 73 sold at rather low prices. *Shensi*: druggists' sort, bright fracture, round, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; small to medium, fine bright coat, round, slightly wormy half bright, half dark fracture, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; small to medium, fair coat, part borny, 1s. 4d.; dark round at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; medium to bold fair, partly rough but dark in fracture and wormy at 10d. to 11d. *High-dried*: flat, slightly wormy, fair coat bold, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; small to medium, 1s. per lb. *Canton*: medium to bold good bright coat, three-fourths bright, one-fourth dark, round, 1s. 6d.; medium to bold fair coat and bright fracture, flat, 1s. 3d.; medium to bold bright coat to very wormy, flat, at from 10½d. down to 7d. per lb.

**SALEP.**—No stock is left in Smyrna. The coming crop is likely to prove a good one. The first arrivals of it are expected to reach Smyrna in August.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—One bale fine red *Jamaica*, in bundles, sold at 1s. 3d. per lb. to-day. Some damaged *Guaiacum* brought 10d.; sound ditto, 1s. *Lima Jamaica* sold at 1s. 3d. per lb. From America *Mexican sarsaparilla* is reported to be in short supply, with a very firm market at 5½d. to 5¼d., c.i.f. terms.

**SCAMMONY.**—The first lots of new season's scammony (about 30 kilos.) arrived upon the Smyrna market about June 10. The crop is expected to be a good one.

**SENNA.**—Good green *Alexandrian* leaf is held for 1s. 2d.; brown and stalky *Mecca* senna at 1½d. Of *Tinnevely* the supply is very small, and no sales were made.

**TAMARINDS.**—Still declining in value; new *Barbadocs*, fine pale, sold at 8s. 6d. to 9s. this week, and at to-day's auctions 91 packages rather dull, sour new *Jamaica* only realised 6s. 6d. to 7s. per cwt.

**WAX (BEES').**—*Jamaica*, in poor supply, realised again a slight advance, fine even orange selling at 7l. 15s. to 7l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. *Madagascar*: good clean yellow, slightly wormy, mixed, is held for the high price of 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l., at which some sales were made to-day.

**WAX (JAPAN)** is quoted at 42s. for good pale squares.

## CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

**A** STEADY business is doing in heavy chemicals in the Newcastle market, especially for bleaching-powder, for which there is a brisk demand at the moment owing to heavy shipments on Russian account, buyers being anxious to have deliveries before the increased duties come into operation. The Liverpool market continues very quiet.

**BICARBONATE OF SODA** quoted from 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton, according to quantity, less 2½ per cent. discount, f.o.b. Liverpool.

**BLEACHING-POWDER.**—Firm and in brisk demand at the moment. Tyne makers quote 6l. 15s. per ton net in softwood casks, and 7l. per ton net in hardwood casks, f.o.b. Tyne. Liverpool prices are 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton on rails at Widnes and St. Helens, and 6l. 15s. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, softwood casks; 7l. per ton is quoted for hardwoods, f.o.b. Liverpool.

**CAUSTIC SODA.**—Steady at 11l. 15s. per ton for 74-per-cent.; 10l. 15s. per ton for 70-per-cent., and 9l. 10s. per ton for 60-per-cent., net cash, f.o.b. Liverpool, and in parcels of not less than 10 tons; 5s. per ton extra charged for smaller lots. Tyne 77-per-cent. quoted 12l. 5s. per ton, and 70-per-cent. 11l. per ton, both net cash, f.o.b. Tyne. Cream caustic, 60-per-cent., 9l. 2s. 6d. per ton on rails, and 9l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorate of potash quiet at 5¼d. per lb., less 6 per cent., f.o.b. Tyne, and 5¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent., f.o.b. Liverpool.

**HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.**—Brisk export demand, and prices quoted 7l. per ton in 7-8 cwt. casks, and 7l. 10s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, net cash, f.o.b. Tyne; c.i.f. Liverpool, 7l. 10s. and 8l. per ton; delivered Manchester, 7l. 12s. 6d. and 8l. 2s. 6d. per ton in casks and kegs respectively.

**SODA ASH.**—Steady, at 1¾d. per degree, less 4 per cent., for Newcastle, 48 to 56-per-cent. carbonated, f.o.b. Tyne; Liverpool carbonated quoted 5l. 7s. 6d. per ton for 48-per-cent.; 5l. 16s. 3d. per ton for 52-per-cent.; and 6l. 10s. per ton for 58-per-cent. Caustic ash quoted 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton for 48-per-cent., and 5l. 11s. 3d. per ton for 52-per-cent.—all net cash, f.o.b. Liverpool.

**SULPHATE OF COPPER** firmer, at 15l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, for prompt delivery; 16l. to 17l. per ton asked for forward delivery.

**SULPHATE OF SODA** unchanged, at 40s. per ton, in bulk, and 50s. per ton, ground and packed in casks for export, f.o.b. Tyne; and 40s. to 42s. 6d. per ton, in bulk, at makers' works, Widnes and St. Helen's.

**MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS.**—Alum (lump), 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; aluminate of soda, 33l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; bichromate of soda, 2¼d. per lb., less 8 per cent., f.o.b. Liverpool; bichromate of potash, 3¼d. per lb., less 8 per cent., f.o.b. Liverpool; blanchise, 7l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; carbonate of alumina, 28l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; chloride of barium, 7l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; chloride of calcium, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 7s. 6d. per ton, in drums, f.o.b. Liverpool, with 5s. per ton extra in casks; Glauber's salts, 2l. 10s. per ton, in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool; hydrate of barium, 11l. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; nitrate of baryta, in crystals, 19l. 10s. per ton; ditto, ground, 20l. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; nitrate of soda, 8l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; muriate of ammonia, refined large grain, 37l. per ton; ditto, small grain, 29l. per ton; ditto, grey, 25l. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; pearl hardening, 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, and 3l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; refined white alkali, 36-per-cent., 15s. 8d. per degree, net; 48-50-per-cent., 15s. 8d. per degree, less 5 per cent.; 52-56-per-cent., 15s. 8d. per degree, less 2½ per cent., f.o.b. Tyne; sal ammoniac, 37s. and 35s. per cwt. for first



and second quality, f.o.b. Liverpool; silicate of soda, 140 Tw., 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton; 100 Tw., 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton; 75 Tw., 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; sulphate of alumina, 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in bags, and 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool; and 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in casks, f.o.b. Tyne; sulphate of ammonia, 10*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* per ton for 24-per-cent., and 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton for 25-per-cent., f.o.b. Liverpool; sulphide of barium, 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; sulphur (recovered), 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, in bags, f.o.b. Tyne; 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, nominal price, Liverpool; none offering.

## OILS, PAINTS, AND SUNDRIES.

			s.	d.		s.	d.
Acid, benzoic, ex toluol	..	..	per lb.	1 11	to	2 0	
" carbolic, crystals, 34-35° C.	..	..	"	0 5	"	0 5½	
" " liquid, 97-99 per cent.	..	..	per gall.	1 0			
" " crude, £2½ per cent. at 60° F.	..	..	"	1 6			
" sulphuric, Nordhausen	..	..	"	0 6			
" " from sulphur (concentrated)	..	..	per lb.	0 1			
" picric	..	..	"	1 1	"	1 2	
Alcohol, absolute, '795	..	..	"	3 0			
Alizarine, artificial, 20 per cent.	..	..	"	0 9			
Ammonia, carbonate	..	..	"	0 3½			
" muriate, grey	..	..	per cwt.	24 0			
" purified white	..	..	"	30 0	"	35 0	
" phosphate	..	..	per lb.	0 10½			
" sal ammoniac, lump I.	..	..	per cwt.	37 0			
" " " II.	..	..	"	35 0			
Anthracene, 30 per cent. A. (f.o.b. London), per unit	..	..	per owt.	1 4			
Benzol, 90°	..	..	per gall.	3 9			
" 50°	..	..	"	2 9			
Bismuth, purified metal, B.P.	..	..	per lb.	10 6			
" subnitrate	..	..	"	7 3	"	7 6	
Chloral hydrate, cake, duty paid (1s.3d.)	..	..	"	3 4			
" " crystals	..	..	"	3 6			
" " tablets	..	..	"	8 6			
Chloroform, from Ketone	..	..	"	1 3			
" " methyl spirit	..	..	"	1 3			
Collodion from pure spirit, iodised,* f.o.b. Hamburg	..	..	"	1 6	"	2 0	
Collodion from pure spirit, lithia*	..	..	"	2 0			
" " " cellodine*	..	..	"	0 7	"	0 9½	
" " " cellodine, iodised*	..	..	"	1 10			
Collodion from pure spirit, surgical*	..	..	"	0 10			
" " English, from methylated spirit, duty free	..	..	"	1 6			
Copperas, sulphate of iron, green	..	..	per ton	35 0	"	45 0	
" " " white	..	..	"	180 0			
Cresote, from wood-tar	..	..	per lb.	4 2			
" " coal-tar	..	..	"	1 0			
Dextrine	..	..	per cwt.	18 9	"	17 6	
Ether sulph., from pure spirit (in bond)	..	..	"	50 0			
" methylated, '735	..	..	per lb.	0 8½			
" " '720	..	..	"	1 0½			
Glucose, solid white	..	..	per cwt.	13 3	"	14 0	
" " syrup, 40° to 44°	..	..	"	12 0	"	14 0	
Glue, English	..	..	"	25 0	"	35 0	
" Scotch	..	..	"	30 0	"	45 0	
" French or German	..	..	"	20 0	"	30 0	
" Russian	..	..	"	60 0			
Lard	..	..	"	33 3	"	33 9	
Methylated spirit, 61° o.p.	..	..	per gall.	2 6			
" " finish	..	..	"	3 0			
Musk (artificial) Baur	..	..	per oz.	73 0			
" " Tonquinol	..	..	p. grain	2 0			
Naphtha (coal-tar), crude, 30 per cent. at 120° C.	..	..	per gall.	1 3			
Naphtha (coal-tar) solvent, 90 per cent. at 160° C.	..	..	"	1 6			
Naphtha (wood), solvent	..	..	"	4 4	"	4 6	
" " miscible, 60° o.p.	..	..	"	4 6	"	4 9	
Naphthaline, in scales	..	..	per owt.	12 9			
Naphtol, medicinal	..	..	per lb.	6 3			

\* Dnty 25s. per gallon=8 lbs.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Oil, lubricating (Russian ref.), s.g.					
906-908 .. .. .	per ton	192	6		
" lubricating, (Scotch ref.), 890-895 ..	"	145	0	"	165 0
" " black Amer. or Russ. ..	"	100	0	"	120 0
" bitter almond (artificial), free from prussic acid .. .. .	per lb.	2	6		
" camphor, white to dark .. .. .	per cwt.	34	0	"	36 0
" myrbane (nitrobenzol), red .. .. .	per lb.	0	6½		
" " " white .. .. .	"	0	7		
" cocoanut (Ceylon) .. .. .	per cwt.	29	0		
" " (Cochin) .. .. .	"	34	0		
" cotton-seed (English) .. .. .	"	20	9		
" " (Amer.) yell. to white .. .. .	per gall.	1	11	"	2 5
" " raw .. .. .	per cwt.	18	0		
" fish, cod (Newfoundland) .. .. .	"	22	6	"	23 0
" " (Norwegian) .. .. .	p.24-gi. brl.	75	0		
" " (Menhaden), new, bleached to brown .. .. .	per gall.	1	5½	"	1 7½
" fish, seal, pale to tinged .. .. .	per cwt.	24	0	"	25 0
" " " boiled and coloured .. .. .	"	18	0	"	23 0
" " sperm (American) .. .. .	per gall.	4	0	"	4 3
" " whale .. .. .	"	22	0		
" ground nut, white to extra .. .. .	per cwt.	32	6	"	48 0
" " " ordinary to pale .. .. .	"	24	6	"	30 0
" lard (American) .. .. .	"	28	6	"	36 0
" linseed .. .. .	"	21	9	"	22 0
" mustard .. .. .	"	21	0	"	27 0
" neatsfoot .. .. .	per gall.	1	10½	"	2 9
" olive (Gallipoli) .. .. .	per cwt.	43	0	"	44 0
" " (Levant) .. .. .	"	41	0	"	42 0
" " (Mogadore) .. .. .	"	41	0	"	42 0
" " (Spanish) .. .. .	"	42	0	"	44 0
" palm (Benin and Bonny) .. .. .	"	24	6	"	25 0
" " (Old Cal. and Cam.) .. .. .	"	24	9	"	25 0
" " (New Cal., Brass, and Niger .. .. .	"	24	3	"	24 6
" " (Congo) .. .. .	"	23	3	"	23 6
" " (Lagos) .. .. .	"	25	3		
" poppy-seed .. .. .	"	36	6	"	38 6
" rape, brown .. .. .	"	28	0	"	28 6
" " English ref. .. .. .	"	29	9	"	30 0
" " Stettin .. .. .	"	34	0		
" " sesame .. .. .	"	28	0	"	40 0
Oleins, brown to pale, distilled .. .. .	"	22	4½	"	23 10½
" redistilled .. .. .	"	25	1½	"	27 1½
Paraffin, spirit (naphtha) .. .. .	per gall.	0	7		
" " scale, soft .. .. .	per cwt.	32	0		
" " wax, 120°-130° .. .. .	per lb.	0	3¼	"	0 4½
Petroleum jelly, soft white .. .. .	per cwt.	60	0		
" " " dark, B.P. melting-point .. .. .	"	30	0		
Petroleum, refined American .. .. .	per gall.	0	5½	"	0 5¾
" " Russian .. .. .	"	0	4¾		
" " spirit (American) .. .. .	"	0	7½	"	0 8½
Pitch (Archangel) .. .. .	per cwt.	7	0	"	7 6
" (Burgundy) .. .. .	"	35	0		
Rosin (American), common .. .. .	"	4	4½	"	4 6
" " medium to fine .. .. .	"	4	9	"	10 6
Saccharin .. .. .	per lb.	42	0		
Soap, cotton-oil, for scouring and fulling .. .. .	per ton	230	0		
" " Castille mottled .. .. .	per cwt.	22	9		
" " white and green mott. .. .. .	"	28	0		
Spirit, pure grain (English) .. .. .	per pf. gall.	1	2½	"	1 3
" " German potato (in bond) .. .. .	"	0	11½	"	1 3
" " methylating .. .. .	"	2	3		
Stearic acid .. .. .	per ton	820	0	"	840 0
Stearin, distilled, 120°-125° F. .. .. .	per cwt.	39	9	"	44 9
" " saponified, 129°-131° F. .. .. .	"	40	9	"	45 9
Tallow, Australian .. .. .	"	26	6	"	27 3
" " P. Y. C. (new) .. .. .	"	39	9		
" " South American .. .. .	"	29	6	"	30 0
" " North American .. .. .	"	26	6	"	28 0
" " town .. .. .	"	27	9		
Tar, American .. .. .	per brl.	13	0	"	13 6
" " Archangel .. .. .	"	13	0		
" " Stockholm .. .. .	"	19	6	"	20 0
Turpentine, American spirit .. .. .	per cwt.	29	0		
" " Ohio .. .. .	per lb.	14	0		
" " Venetian, true .. .. .	per cwt.	83	0	"	90 0
" " " artificial .. .. .	"	48	0		
Wax, ceresin, white .. .. .	"	62	0	"	68 0
" " yellow .. .. .	"	54	6	"	59 0
" " paraffin .. .. .	"	0	2½	"	0 4½





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinct non-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.

### Seidlitz Powders.

SIR,—I don't think we Knights of the Pestle need alarm ourselves about our seidlitz powders. In the three retail shops I have we sell four different formulæ, none exactly B.P., and I don't intend altering them and so upsetting our customers and giving rise to endless explanations; and I should recommend others to continue selling the form they have hitherto found best adapted to their neighbourhood. In the Glasgow case the grocer pleaded guilty, and the sheriff accepted without question the *ipse dixit* of the analyst—the same shining light, I suppose, who reported as impure tartaric acid containing 55 millionths of lead, said analyst evidently grounding his opinion on the footnote in B.P.

Now, even admitting that the footnote has the force of a synonym, which is certainly open to question, can any evidence he adduced that the B.P. is an authoritative standard? The Court of Appeal practically decided against it in the Tincture of Opium case, and in the Soda (or was it potash?) Water cases it again failed to get accepted as a standard. Is the Medical Council authorised to alter arbitrarily the strength and composition of articles of commerce? Must vinegar always be of B.P. strength? Is it illegal to sell as oil of peppermint or lavender oils not distilled in England? Must cream of tartar be absolutely pure acid tartrate of potash? Are all the wholesalers infringing the Act when they supply us with sulphuric and nitric acids containing traces of iron and arsenic? Is it illegal to sell as starch the product of the humble potato? If it is not illegal to do these things, and if the B.P. standard is not essential in these articles, how can authority be maintained in anything beyond the ingredients of prescriptions?

If the question of seidlitz powders ever comes before a court of appeal, I have very little doubt that it will be decided by "use and custom," and there will be no difficulty in producing evidence as to the variability of seidlitz powders, especially high-priced ones. Among other variations I have come across myself are (1) the addition of flavouring-agents, essence of lemon and sugar; (2) additional drachm of tartrated soda, which, I understand, is very common in N.B.; (3) small excess of tartaric acid—40 grains are very commonly given in London, and the slight excess makes a more agreeable draught; (4) sulphate of soda to increase the action; (5) tartrated antimony for the same reason.

Referring to an old Pharmacopœia, I find seidlitz salt given as magnesia sulphate, and the analysis of the spring shows the active ingredients to be sulphates of soda and magnesia. How soda tartrate first came to be used is not clear, unless, as someone has suggested, seidlitz is a corruption for Seignette, who, however, it seems, sold plain tartrated soda, and not an effervescing preparation. In France they still give sulphate of magnesia for seidlitz salts.

In conclusion, I think that a correct definition of seidlitz powder would be an effervescing aperient powder, and retailers selling such a powder need not, I imagine, be afraid of any hypercritical analyst.

Yours obediently,  
LONDON. (68/30.)

### Prescriptions Accurately Prepared.

SIR,—Allow me to add my protest to those of other correspondents *re* Mr. Richards's letter in No. 581, and also "An Assistant's" in last week's issue. Unless I could dispense every prescription and recipe (whether for man or beast) in a *bonâ-fide* manner I would not pretend to do so, and thus do an injustice to both the writer of the prescription and taker of the medicine. We are told the days of chivalry are past, but if your correspondents' statements be correct, it would seem as if honesty is past too—in some parts.

Just a recipe to close with: "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

Yours faithfully,  
WILTSHIRE. (63/59)

SIR,—I have read with interest the correspondence in your journal *re* how prescriptions, &c., are dispensed in different shops.

I have been assistant in over a dozen different shops, and must say that there are men in business who have no conscience, and are really a disgrace to the trade.

One man I was with for nearly three years completely astonished me, and had it not been for counter-attractions I should certainly have brought my engagement with him to a close in less than three months, instead of three years.

He made all his tinctures with methylated spirit, even those made with proof-spirit (using methylated spirit, and the usual quantity of H<sub>2</sub>O).

For cubebs he invariably sold black pepper, taking care to mix with a little halsam of copaiba; although I have known him sell it in the dry state, and labelled, "Powd. cuhehs."

The little dispensing he did—not much, fortunately for the sake of the British public—if the ingredients were anything out of the ordinary run, the mixture would be made up with drugs which had long lost their virtue by reason of old age; or if not in stock, something else would be substituted.

His syrup of violets was made by adding a little blue colouring to the ordinary syrup, which gave it a peculiar greenish cast.

His preparations were nearly all made according to his own pharmacopœia (not the B.P.).

How he has escaped the public analyst and the Inland Revenue officers for so many years is a miracle; but it is an old saying that the highest rogues prosper best.

I wonder what some of your correspondents will think of this, which is a positive fact.

Yours very truly,  
VERITAS. (68/29)

[This correspondent authorises us to publish his name and address with his letter if we think fit.]

### A Warning to Chemists.

SIR,—A short time ago I received a begging letter from a man in Liverpool, asking me to purchase some recipes that he had enclosed, and informing me that himself and family were in the deepest distress.

Being suspicious, I made inquiries, and found that this party had done no work for nearly two years.

Trusting this information may prevent the benevolent being duped,

I remain, Sir, yours truly,  
CHEMICUS. (59/53.)

[We have ascertained that the statements in the above letter are quite justified. As we have reason to believe that similar letters are being sent to a number of chemists, we publish this warning.—ED]

### Penn'eth Chlorody Lime.

SIR,—Having frequently occasion to sympathise with those who, like "M. K.," whose "Saturday dinner" was so graphically described in your issue of June 6, in the unpleasantness of dispensing "penn'eth of chlorody lime" in the midst of a meal, I beg to say I find a child's small wooden spade the least objectionable instrument with which to attain the innermost recesses of the calx. chlor. jar.

Yours truly,  
E. S. V. (62/3)



## DISPENSING NOTES.

*The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.*

## Incompatibles.

SIR,—Replying to 62/20, in your last issue, to dispense the benzoate of sodium mixture, the "syr. scillæ," which decomposes it, should be replaced by a syrup of the tincture of squills. To attempt it as written would neutralise the salt and destroy the therapeutic value of the medicine. Cases are of frequent occurrence where amm. carb. is prescribed by the learned doctor for neutralisation by "syr. scillæ," thus forming liq. amm. acet.—a diaphoretic in place of an intended stimulant expectorant, and probably an explosion of the bottle, while in the patient's custody.

My experience is that the majority of doctors will not be dictated to by a chemist, but will arrogantly uphold the correctness of their prescript, and blame the dispenser to their patients in order to cover their own shortcomings. The relations between prescriber and dispenser would run more smoothly and regular were a more courteous and affable disposition interchanged.

I must not, sir, be misunderstood to agree with the doctrine of substitution, omissions, or inaccuracies in weights or measures, or to encourage a reckless method of dispensing, as lately put forward in your journal, to which I most stringently object, and dismiss as monstrous suggestions, unworthy the calling of honest men.

56 Everton Road, I am, sir, respectfully yours,  
Liverpool, June 25. JAMES PHILLIPS.

## Deliquescent Powders.

SIR,—The following prescription has been brought to us. Will your correspondents give us their opinion of it?

Sodæ phosphatis	..	..	..	3j.
Potas. iodid.	..	..	..	gr. ij.
Potas. citrat.	..	..	..	3ss.

M.—Ft. pulv. Mitte xij.

We have found it deliquesce, although said to have been made many times.

Yours truly,  
PHENACETINE. (66/72.)

[The powders are exceedingly deliquescent.—ED. C. & D.]

An old subscriber has not complied with our rules.

## LEGAL QUERIES.

61/14. *Anaxagoras*.—We do not think it is legal for unregistered persons to sell to farmers a wheat-dressing containing 20 per cent. of arsenic. But prosecution in such a case is entirely within the discretion of the Pharmaceutical Council.

62/47. *Seidlitz and others*.—See editorial article last week.

63/68. *Codeia*.—An Irish pharmaceutical chemist is not entitled to carry on business as a chemist and druggist nor to sell poisons in Great Britain; nor may a British chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist carry on such business in Ireland.

67/4. *Acetum*.—Discuss the affair temperately with your employer. What you write to us seems reasonable and it may so strike him. Anyway, you will not advance your own interests by treating the matter as a personal grievance.

67/47. *Hydroquinone*.—A wants to give up business, and would do so but for an outdoor apprentice, B, who has served two-thirds of his time. Is A compelled to remain in business on account of B (the apprentice), or can A compel

B to be transferred to his successor—that is, if the parents insist on the indenture being carried out? If not, what remedy has A? [A, having contracted to train B for a certain period, must carry out his contract or he becomes liable for damages. He cannot transfer his engagement to a third party without the consent of the persons with whom he has made the original contract. But as a rule such matters can be arranged satisfactorily with a little diplomacy.]

67/11. *G. R. H*.—Pot. pruss. flav. is not generally regarded as coming within the description of the Poisons Schedule of the Pharmacy Act. A ferrocyanide is not a cyanide.

*Durus*.—If the circumstances you state to us are fully explained to the Inland Revenue authorities, and if they coincide with the facts in their possession, it is possible they will withdraw their claim for a penalty. An unstamped package of dutiable medicine "exposed to sale" may occasion a penalty as much as if sold. We think the Board are quite justified in refusing to give you the name of their informant.

67/73. *S. F. G*.—You are not entitled to describe yourself as a druggist.

68/15. *R. R. R*.—Give the firm notice that you will sue for the balance due to you in the county court on a certain date if not previously remitted; and carry out your threat.

## MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

*Correspondents who ask replies to be inserted "this week" or "next week" are reminded that we do not guarantee replies, and that their insertion depends upon the space at our disposal for such matters. It is generally impossible for us to find room for queries the same week they are received.*

58/38. *Kola* submits a Label for Food Preserver. The substance used is boric acid, and the essential parts of the label are as follows:—

MILK to which a small quantity of the preserver has been added will remain perfectly fresh and sweet for some days in the hottest weather. For large quantities one teaspoonful of preserver is required for each gallon. It should be thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of milk, and then added to the bulk with gentle stirring.

BUTTER.—When used as above, it is an excellent butter powder, completely removing any unpleasant flavour produced by turnip, cake, or any strong foods. It will prevent rancidity. If the butter is not intended for present use, one tablespoonful of the preserver to each stone of butter should be well mixed in with the salt, which should be previously dried.

FRESH MEAT.—If freshly cut, rub the preserver dry on the surface of the meat; but if it has become dry, a solution of the above strength should be made, and the meat occasionally wiped over with it.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Should be treated in the same manner as fresh meat.

FISH.—May either be rubbed with the dry powder or dipped in the solution.

There is nothing on the label stating what "a solution of the above strength" is. It should be a tablespoonful in a wine-bottleful of warm water. Alter the fresh meat paragraph so as to read, "If it has become dry brush the meat with a solution made by dissolving a tablespoonful of the preserver in a wine-bottleful of warm water. To be used cold, and once or twice a day."

52/1. *Mack*.—The peculiar flavour of Jamaica Rum is due to an essential oil derived from the juice of the sugarcane. It cannot be simulated by a mixture of oil of bay and butyric acid.



62/22. *W. B.*—We do not know that any steamship companies regularly take dispensers. The only way of getting any such berth is through acquaintance with the ship's surgeon.

60/4. *Leo.*—(1) Salad-dressing:—

Malt vinegar	..	..	..	..	6 oz.
Salad-oil	..	..	..	..	4 "
Mustard	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salt	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Isinglass	..	..	..	..	1 drachm
Tincture of capsicum	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Yolks of 2 eggs					

Soak the isinglass in half of the vinegar, emulsify the oil with the egg-yolks and the remainder of the vinegar, add the isinglass solution and the remainder of the ingredients.

(2) The draughts given in the Midlands to women in child-birth are simply carminatives (peppermint or the like), coloured with compound tincture of cardamoms. It would be in the highest degree injudicious for chemists to give ecbolics. (3) *Hop-tonic Saline.*—We have not a formula for this. Try ordinary effervescing saline, flavoured with essential oil of hops and a dash of a bitter, say quinine.

58/1. *A. F. B.* asks: "What does the public expect to get when Snake-root is asked for?" He would like our subscribers to tell us what they are actually in the habit of selling for snake-root. We are left out of it so far as a reply is concerned, but we may remind those who reply (and we hope that many will spare a post-card for the purpose) that "Virginian snake-root" is serpentry, and "black snake-root" is *Cimicifuga racemosa*. These are the snake-roots of the U.S.P. But there are other snake-roots—e.g., "Button snake-root" (*Liatris spicata*), "Canada snake-root" (*Asarum canadense*), "white snake-root" (*Eupatorium aromaticum*), "Sampson snake-root" (*Gentiana ochroleuca*), and some people call senega (*Polygala Senega*) "snake-root," although we have never been able to discover why, unless they have dropped an "e" out of "Seneka," and rearranged the letters to fit in with their ideas. There is only one of the roots named that we have been in the habit of giving for snake-root—but we must keep that up our sleeve in the meantime.

53/59. *Hydronaphthol.*—A very good Powder for the Feet, to counteract the disagreeable results of excessive perspiration, is a mixture of violet powder and boric acid equal parts, with or without 1 per cent. of creolin with hydronaphthol. Frequent change of socks and a nightly warm foot-bath are good, and should the perspiration be very excessive apply some belladonna liniment to the soles of the feet.

54/29. *Astell.*—Crown soap used for Making Fancy Soap does not go through any process of refining. Care is taken to select soap of good quality, free from resin and silicates, and it is simply remelted and suitable colouring and perfume added. You should read Watt's "Art of Soap-making" (Crosby-Lockwood, 7s. 6d.), as it is not possible for us to give you all the details you require in our correspondence columns. The book referred to contains all particulars and numerous formulæ.

54/44. *J. B.*—We are unable to trace particulars of Dr. Angus Smith's Solution for Coating Hardware Goods. We shall print the information if anyone who sees this is kind enough to send it for that purpose.

65/28. *J. C.*—All the subjects of the Pharmaceutical Preliminary are at present accepted for the medical. Read the 1st Educational number.

63/59. *Lakeman.*—Feather-eating in fowls is not so much a disease as a bad state of the system, brought on by injudicious feeding. Separate the fowls, give wholesome food with plenty grass. A dust bath with a good dash of sulphur in it is beneficial.

63/55. *Caulab.*—To make Deo. Aloes Co. Conc. (1-2), use treble the quantities of all the ingredients, and only 5 oz. of water. Rub up the extracts with the water and the potash; add the compound tincture and the rest of the ingredients; macerate for a week, with frequent agitation, and filter.

63/29. *Purshianus.*—If the article is patented—and we have no reason to question the manufacturer's statement—you should get a copy of the patent, and compare the process with yours. We cannot undertake such searches for individual correspondents. A patent does not protect a title.

65/54. *H. R. (Paris).*—Glycerine and Cucumber.—You can obtain for this a basis to which water, glycerine, and perfume have only to be added. The following is a formula which we have frequently published:—

Cucumber pomade	..	..	..	2 oz.
Powdered white soap	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" borax	..	..	..	2 drachms
Cherry-laurel water	..	..	..	3 oz.
Rectified spirit	..	..	..	3 "
Distilled water to	..	..	..	48 "

Rub the pomade with the soap and borax until intimately mixed, then add the distilled water (which may be warmed to blood-heat) ounce by ounce to form a smooth and uniform cream. When 40 oz. of water have been so incorporated, dissolve any essential oils desired as perfume in the spirit, and add it with the cherry-laurel water, making up to 48 oz. with plain water.

67/48. *Heliotrope.*—Admission to the lectures and demonstrations at a dental hospital can be obtained on the payment of the fees. For particulars see the last Educational number. We agree with you that this is a desirable step for your friend to take.

64/3. *Vorticella.*—By Ess. Gontanæ Co. probably the old B.P. compound mixture is meant.

#### Information Supplied.

##### Black's "Breast Salve" and Sticks.

				Oz.
Resin (common black)	..	..	..	9
Yellow wax	..	..	..	5
Black pitch	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Raw oil (linseed)	..	..	..	8 (more or less)

Melt together. Pour, when somewhat cool, into a soaped tin (similar to those used for making Yorkshire puddings in). When cold, turn it out and cut with a sharp knife into slabs. Wrap in parchment-paper for sale.

TULIP. (57/56.)

*Brittenden's Oils.*—I see by your issue of June 13, 1891, under "Information Wanted" (209/27), a formula wanted for Brittenden's oils for cattle. I shall be obliged if you would kindly state that no formula has ever been published, and that the original formula is in my possession, and that it has been in the possession of the proprietors of this business for the last seventy years.

Maidstone.

FRED. J. OLIVER.

#### Information Wanted.

[Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.]

227/2. Makers of wood cases for 1d. menthol cones.

61/59. Makers of Williams' portable Etna.

66/27.—Formula for oxymel of camphor.

64/70.—Crude natron: where obtainable in small quantities?

67/6.—German makers (or agents for) of cheap spray-producers for spraying birds?



20 HIGHEST AWARDS.

# Pears' Soap

Soap Makers  
by Appointment to



H.R.H.  
The Prince of Wales.

6d.	SIZE, unscented	-	-	-	Per Dozen.	4s.
1s.	„	all shapes, Washing or Shaving				8s.
1s.6d.	„	Ditto	ditto			12s.
2s.6d.	„	(The Washing Tablets are perfumed with Otto of Roses)				20s.
<hr/>						
TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE	2s.	per Box of 3 Tablets	16s.	Per dozen Boxes.		

**DISCOUNT of 20 per Cent.**  
On all ORDERS of NOT LESS than **£5.**

(GROSS TRADE-PRICE VALUE.)

**If accompanied by Remittance,**

[Lesser Quantities 15 per Cent. Discount only.]

## IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

No Dealer in the Kingdom, "Wholesale or Retail," for any quantity whatever obtains more than the above **20 PER CENT.** Discount.

(Signed), *A & F Pears*

71-75, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.



CRESCENT



BRAND

# BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP:

## ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	...	...	trace
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	.035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	.82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	nil

# PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES,

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,  
Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

# SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

# BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

*Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process  
(Solvay's & Mond's Patents),*

NORTHWICH CHESHIRE.



## RICKETS, TREATMENT OF.

A COMPREHENSIVE definition of Rickets is by no means easy, since recent observations and literature clearly demonstrate that it is a disease involving nearly every tissue and organ in the body. The older physicians and surgeons only recognised osseous lesions, but modern pathological and clinical research show that this restriction is not justifiable, for the changes found in the liver, spleen, gastro-intestinal tract, lymphatics, and even the lungs in the majority of well-marked cases, conclusively point to a general disturbance of growing structures. The cause of this vitiated process is not easy to find, for it doubtless varies within very wide limits.

Essentially, it is a disease of *Nutrition*; but it does not necessarily follow that defective feeding is responsible in every case. Hereditary influence is doubtless a very important factor, for how often is a well marked rickety child found in the wealthy classes, when every care and attention is obtainable. VON RITTERSHAIN holds that a paternal tubercular influence may be a cause, whilst JENNER denies this; so that, independently of syphilis, tubercle, struma, and other debilitating influences, which may in many instances be more or less responsible, deficient and improper feeding may be commonly considered the *fons et origo* of the trouble. Now this defect may often originate in the mother, who, from prolonged lactation, repeated child-bearing, or general ill-health, is unable to secrete milk which affords the necessary nourishment. Guérin has made many experiments in this direction on puppies. On the other hand, rachitis is frequent in children brought up by hand improperly or weaned too early. Whatever view may be held respecting the pathology, the treatment of rickets is clearly guided by a study of the causes and the phenomena. Some difficulty may sometimes occur in the diagnosis, for attention is often directed to one particular symptom and disorder at the expense of general signs, so that in cases of suspected tubercular meningitis, infantile diarrhoea, bronchitis, &c., it is always advisable to look for rickety indications.

A rickety child is always crying; for two reasons—firstly, that the whole body being painful and tender, any handling will naturally make it worse; secondly, that the gastro-intestinal tract being in a state of chronic catarrh, "stomach-ache" is ever present. Absolute rest and prohibition of unnecessary "nursing," dressing, or washing will meet the first difficulty; whilst a few simple drugs will relieve the second. Now comes the most important point: what shall be the food? Cow's milk is out of the question; it cannot be digested. Mother's milk, perhaps, in the particular instance may be valueless or not procurable; therefore the usual resource is some farinaceous substance or condensed milk. HILTON FAGGE says, "Neither biscuit powder nor any other farinaceous food should be administered to very young infants. Condensed milk causes them to fatten rapidly, but the more important tissues seem not to be well sustained."

LIQUOR CARNIS (CAFFYN), fresh beef-juice preserved without the assistance of heat, will be found to possess the properties which are obviously so requisite; *it can be absorbed without any digestive process*, a most important feature in the weakened state of the digestive canal, and when absorbed *it supplies the material necessary for tissue growth*. A very good plan is to prepare some soup from chopped vegetables, strain, and add a small quantity of LIQUOR CARNIS (CAFFYN), so producing a delicious compound which is readily taken and readily absorbed. The addition of the vegetable soup is particularly useful in infants six months old and upwards; younger ones will require the addition of a small quantity of condensed milk. Half a teaspoonful of the LIQUOR CARNIS may be given, pure or diluted with water, every three or four hours. Later on,<sup>2</sup> MALTO-

<sup>1</sup> LIQUOR CARNIS (CAFFYN).—"A nourishing fluid, consisting of the Uncooked Juice of meat or muscle-plasma, permanently preserved by the addition of a definite quantity of a Carbohydrate."—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

<sup>2</sup> MALTO CARNIS contains two-thirds (66%) of LIQUOR CARNIS (CAFFYN), Uncooked Juice of Beef, in combination with Extract of Malt and Cocoa

CARNIS (CAFFYN) will prove a pleasant and valuable variation.

Not the least important feature of LIQUOR CARNIS (CAFFYN) is the presence of the *Natural Salts of Meat*,—the phosphates which, according to SENATOR, are so essential to tissue and bone-formation, and whose absence is partly or mainly responsible for the rickets.

Sometimes, in spite of all care and precautions, the stomach rejects everything; in such cases the<sup>3</sup> CARNIS SUPPOSITORIES (CAFFYN) will prove invaluable, after clearing the lower bowel with an enema of warm water. In addition to the preceding, cod-liver oil, syrup of phosphate, or iodide of iron will prove beneficial; but scrupulous attention to hygiene is absolutely essential to success. The lightest, warmest, and most easily adjusted clothing must be chosen, since unnecessary handling and superfluous ablutions only increase the sufferings of the infant and the misery of its attendants.

### "A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS."

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says: "Most successes are the result of many years of labour, but some are phenomenal in rapidity. Amongst the latter we must class LIQUOR CARNIS (CAFFYN), an article which was practically unknown in Europe a year ago, but now, thanks to the energetic business ways of Mr. W. Shepperson, the managing director of the company which has exploited the 'liquor,' there is scarce a physician or pharmacist in the country who does not know it. We have some acquaintance with the business principles upon which Mr. Shepperson has been working, and no further inquiry was necessary to tell how he has achieved the success of the liquor—the single word 'push' explains it all." But we thought it would interest the trade to know how the 'liquor' is made, and accordingly 'our town traveller' journeyed to the Works the other day to witness the process. He reports that the success of the company is beaten in rapidity by the expertness with which prime English oxen and Aberdeenshire steers are transferred from green fields to amber glass bottles. It seems that the secret—if that it may be called—of the permanence of LIQUOR CARNIS lies in the care, celerity, and cleanliness exercised in converting the beef from solid to liquid. We may, for convenience, divide the factory into three departments—1, pressing; 2, bottling; and 3, finishing. To the first of these, supplies of the choicest parts of the ox are brought in the morning of every working day, straight from the shambles. It is at once cut up into succulent steaks, each of which gets a slight sprinkling of table salt, is then enclosed in a new muslin bag and an outer canvas bag, and, with dozens more, is placed between the perforated metallic plates of an hydraulic press. When the company commenced work they were content with a press which took a charge of about 100 steaks at a time, but they have had to meet a greater consumption than was anticipated, so that lately they have installed an exceedingly powerful press, which would do perfectly for making bales of cotton, and this is tested to give a pressure of 400 tons. When the pile of steaks is put on the receiver the whole is surrounded with a jacket (iced in the summer), and the pressure applied. We need not follow the process too minutely; it is so simple. The juice as it is collected is mixed with an innocuous preservative, set aside for a month to clear, and then transferred to the bottling department. Here the liquor is filled into bottles by a syphon arrangement, so that the liquid comes into contact with as little air as possible; and the bottles when filled are transferred to a separate building, where they are corked, capped, labelled, and boxed. Our traveller observed that a girl examined each bottle before it was passed on to the capsuler, and any one which showed a speck of suspended matter, or was in the least cloudy, was set aside. It was explained that this is part of the principle of the manufacture: the liquor is the pure juice of beef, and in order that it may keep the most rigid attention must be given to exclude foreign matter from it, and, as far as our representative could judge, the principle was adhered to throughout. And what becomes of the pressed steaks?"

<sup>3</sup> CARNIS SUPPOSITORIES (CAFFYN).—The equivalent of ninety minims of LIQUOR CARNIS (CAFFYN) contained in each Suppository.

THE LIQUOR CARNIS COMPANY (LIM.),

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**Important to Dispensers.**—Tell the patient to dissolve the Chloralamid in Whisky or Brandy, and afterwards add cold water to taste.

**DO NOT APPLY HOT WATER TO DISSOLVE OR THE PREPARATION WILL DECOMPOSE.**

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DISINTEGRATING—SOLUBLE.

We manufacture all varieties, and issue the same in bulk, or put up in metallic boxes or screw-capped bottles, with descriptive labels.

**EXTRACT of Malt.**

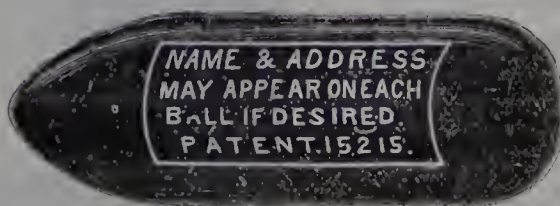
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In bulk, or in amber bottles in cardboard cases, 12/- per dozen.

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"The obvious superiority of these balls over the old paper-wrapped articles will impress the most stolidly conservative of farmers."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

No. 4.—Alterative Balls	...	...	24/	per gross.
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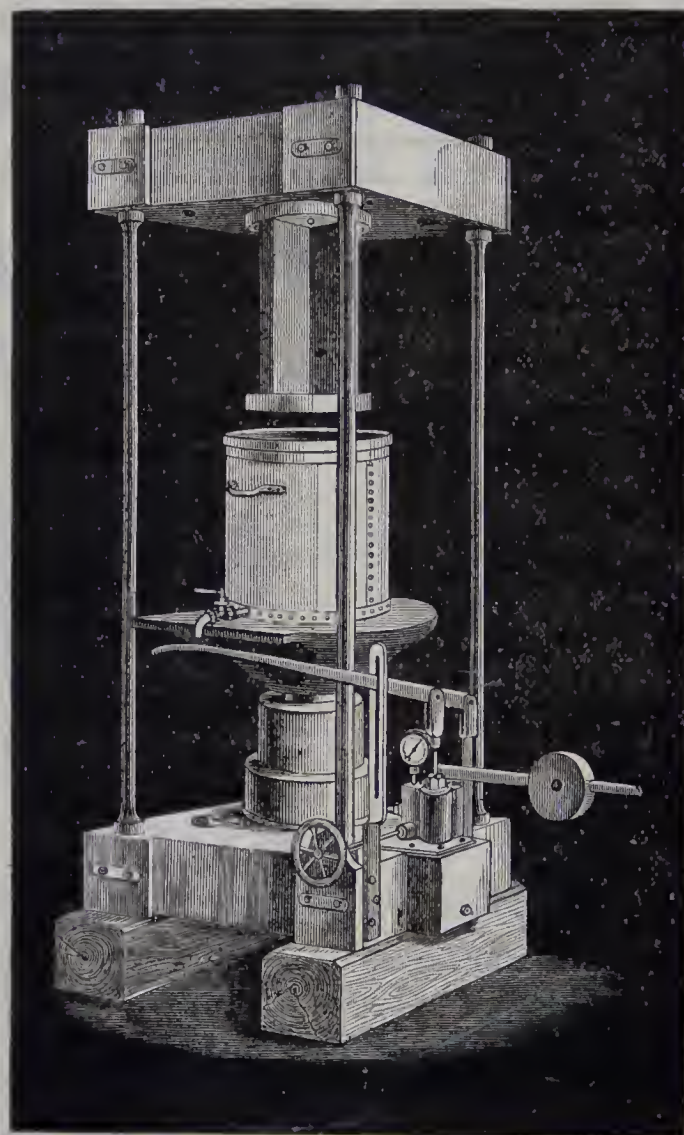
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DUTY FREE.

The Excise Regulations  
allow the Bottles  
to be as small as 5 ozs.,  
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We court a comparison  
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Prices and Preparations  
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ALL CASES  
WIRED & SEALED  
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Owing to the increase in our Business we have been compelled to extend  
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We are now, therefore, in a position to compete on equal terms with the oldest established houses, and, having the advantage of all the latest improvements in our Machinery, we can turn out both Pills and Tablets in the most perfect condition.

### NET PRICES.

	1 lb.	7 lb.
Chlorate of Potash Tablets ... ..	1/3	1/0
Chlorate of Potash and Borax Tablets...	1/3	1/0
Compound Sulphur Tablets ... ..	1/9	1/6
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IN TINS FREE.

Special Quotations for Tablets in 6d. and 1s. Boxes or Bottles,

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# Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

## IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD  
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that 'Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.'

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

ORIGINAL AND



ONLY GENUINE.

## FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Fraser & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	London
Baile Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Olifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs.	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	"
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Southall & Co.,	Birmingham
Dobbin, W., & Co., Limited	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Sutton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	London
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Westrup, J. B.,	Kensington
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westwood & Hopkins,	London
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Evans, Lescher & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Wyleys & Brown,	Coventry
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggison & Co.,	"	Yates & Co.,	London
Foulger, S., & Son,	London	MacKay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh		

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

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&amp;c., &amp;c.

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Contains, in a concentrated form, combined in the most effective and presentable manner, Extract of Beef, both in the form in which it is usually taken, as well as in that of Peptonised Beef; Extract of Malt prepared *in vacuo* by the most improved modern method; Iron combined with Citric Acid; agreeable natural tonics as Cinchona, Gentian, and Calumba, rendered agreeable and palatable with Aromatics, and held in solution by a specially selected Medicinal Wine.

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Each fluid drachm of this preparation contains 4 grains of citrate of bismuth and 2 grains of papain as the vegetable pepsin. It is an agreeable and active remedy for chronic dyspepsia and gastric catarrh. Dose, 15 to 60 minims.

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According to Dr. Liebreich's Formula.  
8/6 per Tube of One Gramme.

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We beg to draw attention to this preparation, which has been highly recommended by Dr. Hecquet in many cases of Amenorrhœa, Chlor-Anæmia, Corea, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Hydrocæmia of Pregnancy, Leucorrhœa, Hysteria, &c. We supply this salt in a dry condition, but, owing to the deliquescent nature of the same, we recommend our Syrupus Ferri Perbromidi, a perfectly stable and palatable preparation; and also Syrupus Ferri Perbromidi c. Quiniâ et Strychninâ.

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Ferri Perbromidum .. .. .	1/3 oz.	16/- lb.
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1 c. cm. Bottle .. .. .	6/3 each
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Can be obtained from all the WHOLESALE HOUSES, and also in original packages, from the  
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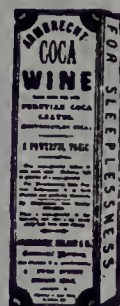


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Crystallised Aconitina ..	1/10	1/600	8	Salicylic Acid ..	10	1 2/3	0 7	" ..	2 1/2	5/12	2 0
Arsenate of Soda ..	1	1/60	6	Aloes ..	10	1 2/3	0 7	" ..	5	5/6	2 10
Arseniate of Strychnia ..	1/2	1/120	8	"Anderson's" or "Scotch Pills" ..	—	—	0 6	Ergotina ..	1	1/8	0 10
Bi-chloride of Hydrargyrum ..	1	1/60	6	Benzoate of Lithina ..	1	1/8	0 8	" ..	5	5/6	0 10
Bi-iodide of Hydrargyrum ..	1	1/60	6	Bromhydrate of Quinina ..	5	5/6	1 3	" ..	10	1 2/3	0 10
Colohicina ..	1/2	1/120	8	" ..	10	1 2/3	1 8	Extract of Belladonna ..	1	1/8	0 7
Acetate of Morphia ..	1	1/60	7	" ..	15	2 1/2	2 0	Amorphous Quassina ..	1	1/8	0 8
Hydrochlorate of Morphia ..	1	1/60	8	Bromide of Camphor ..	1	1/8	0 7	Santonina ..	2	1/3	0 7
Phosphoric Acid ..	1	1/60	8	" ..	5	5/6	0 8	" ..	5	5/6	0 8
Phosphuret of Zinc ..	1	1/60	8	Caffeina ..	1	1/6	1 3	Sulphate of Quinina ..	5	5/6	1 3
" ..	2	1/30	8	Calomelas ..	1	1/6	0 7	" ..	10	1 2/3	1 8
" ..	4	1/15	8	" ..	5	5/6	0 7	" ..	15	2 1/2	2 0
Picrotoxina ..	1	1/60	8	Hydrochlorate of Quinina ..	5	5/6	1 3	" ..	20	3 1/3	2 5
Crystallised Quassina ..	1	1/60	8	" ..	10	1 2/3	1 8	Sulphate of Sparteina ..	2 1/2	5/12	0 10
Extract of Strophanthus ..	1	1/60	10	" ..	15	2 1/2	2 0				
Sulphate of Strychnia ..	1	1/60	8								

The preceding list comprises only a very small portion of the Pills and Granules prepared by the Firm of L. Frère. Their complete Catalogue contains the various formulæ of the French Pharmacopœia, also the leading ones of the British Pharmacopœia, as follows:—

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA				BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA			
PRICES				PRICES			
		Per Gross	Per lb.			Per Gross	Per lb.
Aloes Barb.	P. B. gr. iv.	1 0	10 0	Ferri Carb.	P. B. or "Female Pill"	1 0	8 0
Aloes and Ferri.	P. B.	1 2	10 4	Blue Pill	P. B.	1 0	10 0
Aloes and Myrrh.	P. B.	1 7	12 0	Rhei Co.	P. B. or "Compound Rhenharth"	1 4	12 0
Asafœtida Co.	P. B.	1 4	10 4	Aperients	or "Antibilious Pill"	1 0	10 0
Calomel Co.	P. B. or "Calomel Pill"	1 2	10 0	Podophyllin	gr. 1/4 6,000 per lb.	1 2	20 0
Colocynth Co.	P. B. or "Colocynth Pill"	1 8	16 0	Acid. Arsenios	gr. 1/60	1 0	10 0
Coleo. and Hyos.	P. B.	1 7	13 0	Atropa	gr. 1/60	1 4	32 0
Ferri Iodid.	P. B. gr. iii.	1 8	16 0	Digitalin	gr. 1/60	1 4	28 0

The above are the principal pills in daily use, and these P. B. are made in strict accordance with the formulæ of the British Pharmacopœia. In proportion with the demand, other kinds will be added to our list, at equally low prices.

NOTE.—Beyond the pills and granules mentioned in our price list, we manufacture to order any kind of pill or granule of which the formula may be confided to us, with whatever inscription the client may select. These special orders cannot be undertaken for a less quantity than two kilogrammes (4 lb. 7 oz.). It is also necessary to give (1) the colour selected for the covering, (2) the inscription written very distinctly. This lettering cannot occupy more than 18 European letters. The spaces between the words count as a letter. For the Hindoo languages the number of letters may vary according to the form of type. The price for manufacturing is 18 francs (14s. 4d.) per kilogramme (2 lb. 3 oz.) of pills covered. Our customers can have the raw materials sent to us by a wholesale drug house, or we will undertake to supply them. It is hardly necessary to add that an absolute discretion is guaranteed. The Granules comprise the doses of active principle for  $\frac{1}{16}$  milligramme, up to one centigramme exclusively. The Pills comprise all the other doses. Each bottle of Granules contains one hundred granules, viz.: 8 doz.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Each bottle of Pills contains fifty pills, viz.: 4 doz.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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DE  
JOY

EAU  
DE  
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CARMES

QUINA  
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2/8..Ditto	21/	4/6..Mathey Caylus	35/	9/..Laville's Gout Tincture	81/	7/..Elixir Ferrug.	65/
2/8..Aubergier's Syrup	27/	4/6..Chassalng's Wine	39/	9/..Pills	78/	2/9..Rabuteau's Syrup Ferrug.	24/6
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4/6..Bugeaud's Wine	36/	2/3..Granules Arsen. Acid	13/6	1/14..Ditto	9/	4/6..Voloutino (White, Pnk, Oim.)	28/
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*Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 23 years without deterioration.*

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Or, FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA PODS (RANKIN & BORLAND'S).

A pleasant, mild, and efficacious Aperient, superior in many respects to Cascara Sagrada. Dose—From  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 Fluid Drachm.  
See Paper by Dr. MACFARLANE in *The Lancet* of Saturday, July 27th, 1889, p. 164.

Prepared by **RANKIN & BORLAND, Pharmaceutical Chemists, KILMARNOCK, N.B.**

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Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders. Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles. Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint. Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated Prince of Wales' India Sauce and Curry Powder.

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**Liq. Calcis Iodinatæ.**—A solution of Hypiodite of Calcium. Very effective in curing Gout, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Strumous or Tubercular Disease, Goitre, &c. Highly antiseptic and deodorant. Dose—M. v to xx. Price, 4-oz. bottles, 1/2; 8-oz., 2/; 16-oz., 3/6

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THE SAFEST and MOST  
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Gout,  
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They require neither confinement nor alteration of diet, and in no case can their effect be injurious.

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Prepared by the same special process of manipulation as the UNG.  
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It is perfectly miscible with all fats, oils, and waters, and may be  
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Is given to  
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compiled to enable the Secretary to send accurate replies  
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Our Goods are well got up, and are an attraction to any counter.  
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From the time Medicine was first discovered by the Ancients down to the present none ever made such progress as

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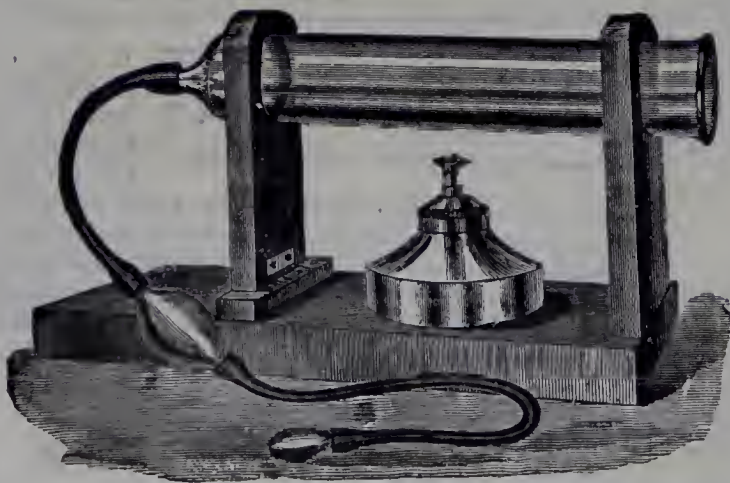
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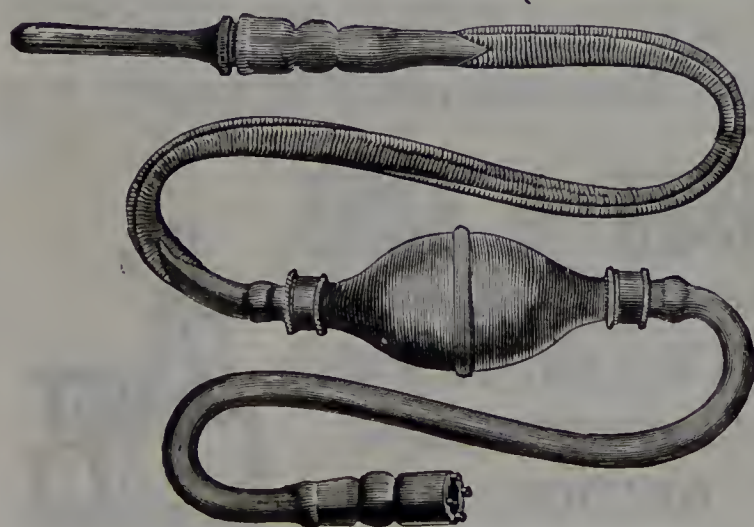
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	Size	Size	Size
EAU de BOTOT	1/6, 11/9;	2/6, 20/;	5/6, 32/9 doz
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SAMPLE BOXES,  
Containing  
Powder, Paste, & Liquid  
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REGISTERED.—More effectual than Mustard Leaves. May be obtained through any Wholesale House. 6d. Tins, price 2s. 8d. per dozen.  
**CAPSICUM** is highly recommended in *The Lancet* by Sir J.—  
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<b>LOOFAHS</b>	12 in.	14 in.	15 in.	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	
<b>LOOFAHS</b>	2/	2/9	3/	3/6	4/	4/6	per dozen.
<b>LOOFAH</b>	<b>BATH GLOVES,</b>						3/9 per dozen Gloves.
<b>LOOFAH</b>	<b>FLESH STRAPS,</b>						plain Turco one side, 10/6 per dozen.
Ditto	Ditto						fancy, 11/6 per dozen.

Ordinary BATH GLOVES, all latest patterns, from 1/10 to 7/6 per dozen pairs.  
BATHING CAPS and SPONGE BAGS in the greatest variety.

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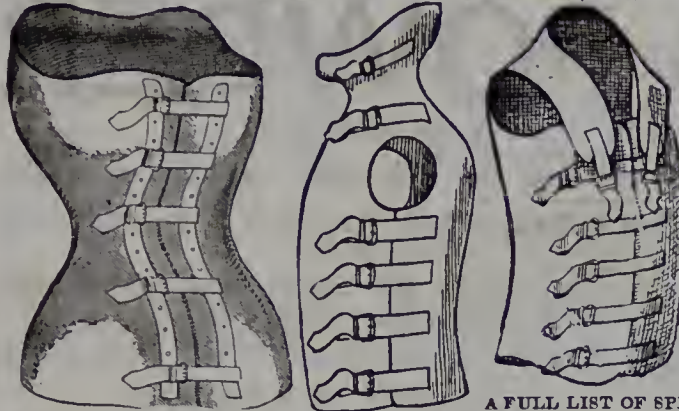
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## COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS.

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH

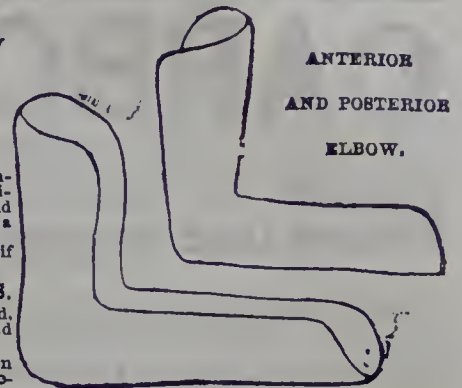
Cervical Jacket, 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 2.



**JACKET**  
(in cases of slight deformity)  
**INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.**  
Circumference at axilla.  
" waist.  
" hips.  
Length from axilla to great trochanter.

In severe angular cases circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case.  
In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

**CERVICAL JACKETS.**  
Same measurements required, and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla.  
Any part of the Jacket can in the process of manufacture be left soft.



A FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION

## BATH AND FLESH GLOVES

(A selection of between 40 and 50 tasteful patterns).

## CHEST PROTECTORS

Of every description.

## CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS.



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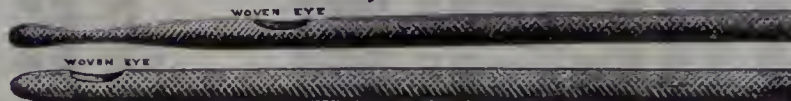
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## SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES

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Works:—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

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The superior quality of Newsome's Absorbent Surgeons' Lint is universally admitted. The V.B. quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C, D, E, and F. qualities are equally pure and absorbent; E. is stronger in fabric.

**NEWSOME'S BLEACHED ROLLED BANDAGES, 3 in., 2½ in., 2 in. Also SURGICAL ABSORBENT OPEN BANDAGES.**

Specially Bleached &amp; Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent &amp; Bleached &amp; Grey Waddings; also Sheet Waddings, Tow, &amp;c.

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# CARBOLIC POWDER

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR 1-TON LOTS AND UPWARDS.

**CARBOLIC PINK POWDER**, 5/-, 7/6, and 10/- per cwt., in bags or casks.**HANDSOME LARGE DECORATED BLACK AND GOLD TIN BOXES**, holding 1½ lb. (usual 1/- size), 4 & 6 dozen.  
Ditto, **LARGE SIZE** (usual 1.6 size), holding about double quantity, 8/- dozen.**PALE CARBOLIC ACID**, 99 per cent. (No. 5), and **CHLORIDE OF LIME** below market prices.  
**CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID** (Brown), 1/- and 1/8 Gallon; also in patent stoppered bottles, labelled.**SANITARY FLUID** or **CREOSOL** (to be used with 100 parts of water, making a *milky fluid*), half usual prices.*All goods delivered free in London or suburbs, or to rail or docks.**THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.***HAMILTON & CO., LIM., WANDSWORTH, LONDON, S.W.**

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For destroying Weeds, Moss, &amp;c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, &amp;c.

We desire to point out the special advantages which the sale of our "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry in nearly every town in the Kingdom.
2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.
3. We pay carriage on six 1-gallon tins, or on four 2 gallon tins, and on 10 gallons in drums and upwards.
4. Drums are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.
5. By taking a 40-gallon cask, and retailing it in small quantities, the Retailer makes upwards of 140 per cent. profit.

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RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums, 1/6 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/2½ per gallon.

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THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS &amp; EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

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# PETROLEUM JELLY,

PARAFFINUM MOLLE B.P.

(PIONEER BRAND) Registered Trade Mark.

Equal to and Cheaper than **VASELINE**.

FOR MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

White, Yellow, Veterinary, and Waterproof. All kinds put up in 1-lb., 5-lb., 7-lb., 14-lb., 28-lb., and 56-lb. Patent Tins, and in 300-lb. Barrels.

Pure Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, White Mineral Oil, Best Eating Olive Oil, Pale and Crude Carbollic Acid, Carbollic Powders, Sheep Dip, Benzine 50 per cent. and 90 per cent., Crude and Rectified Spirits of Tar, Stockholm Tar, Camphor Ice, Carbon Candles.

PATENT

## CARBOLIZED PEAT,

THE NEW AND POPULAR DISINFECTING POWDER.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

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(ESTABLISHED 1868.)



# JEYES' FLUID

THE NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

## A TRUE GERMICIDE & DEODORISER,

Somewhat less refined than **CREOLIN**, the virtues of which are  
RECOGNISED BY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

## Jeyes' Fluid & its Preparations

SHOULD BE RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMIST EVERYWHERE WHO DESIRES TO SUPPLY ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLES.

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(ABBREVIATED).

#### Jeyes' Fluid.

Retail Prices. s. d.		Trade Prices. s. d.
0 6 ..	Sixpenny Bottles } (bottles included) ..	4 0 per doz.
1 0 ..	Shilling " " ..	7 0 " "
3 6 ..	1/2-gall. Iron Drums (drums included) ..	2 6 each
6 0 ..	1-gall. Drums " " ..	4 6 "
11 6 ..	2-gall. " " " " ..	8 6 "
23 6 ..	5-gall. " " " " ..	20 0 "
55 0 ..	10-gall. " " " " ..	38 6 "
Per gall.		
5 0 ..	20 and 40 gall. Casks (casks free, not returnable) 3	6 per gall.
1 1 1/2 ..	UNIVERSAL PERFECT PURIFIER (in bottles) ..	8 6 per doz.

#### Sanitary Powder.

1 0 each	Canisters, in boxes of 1, 2, or 3 doz. ..	8 6 per doz.
0 6 "	" " (Also in Casks and Bags.) ..	4 0 "

#### Disinfectant (Brown) Soap or Household (White) Soap.

No. 1 QUALITY.—(In 1-lb. Bars, papered.)

Per cwt.		
31 6 ..	In 1-cwt. Boxes ..	28 0 per cwt.
	(Also in Small Packages.)	

#### No. 2 QUALITY.

Retail Prices. s. d.		Trade Prices. s. d.
25 6 ..	In 1-cwt. Boxes ..	22 0 per cwt.
	(Also in Small Packages.)	

#### Triple Milled Soaps.

Elegant Tablets for the Toilet, of finest quality, containing the Antiseptic Properties of the Fluid.

Per box.		
1 6 ..	Perfect Purifier, in Boxes of 6 Tablets ..	1 0 per box
1 6 ..	Coal Tar, per Box of 6 Tablets ..	1 0 "
2 0 ..	Old Brown Windsor, in Boxes of 12 Tablets ..	1 6 "
2 6 ..	Toilet (Scented), in Boxes containing 6 Tablets ..	1 9 "
2 6 ..	Sublime Toilet (Unscented), in Boxes of 6 Tablets ..	1 9 "
3 0 ..	Sublime Toilet (Scented) ..	2 0 "
2 0 ..	Boudoir Tablets (Perfumed), in Boxes of 3 Tablets ..	1 "
5 0 ..	Transparent, Complexion, in Boxes of 12 Tablets ..	3 "

#### Toilet Preparations.

1 0 each	Tooth Powder, in Metal Boxes ..	7 0 per doz.
1 0 "	" Paste, " " ..	8 0 "
1 0 "	" Soap, " " ..	7 0 "
2 0 "	Dentifrice Water, in Bottles, with Sprinkler ..	15 0 "
3 6 "	Spray Diffuser, in Box complete ..	30 0 "

## Sheep Dip, Wood Preserver, and other Agricultural Preparations.

TERMS, 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT AT ONE MONTH.

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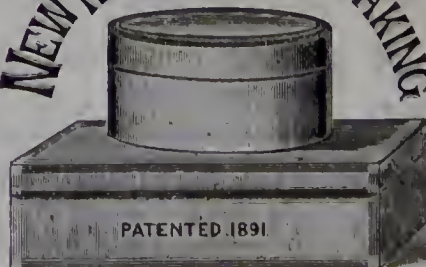


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**ENGLISH BRUSHES**

See pages 169-172 WINTER ISSUE, January 31st, 1891.

NEW METHOD OF BOXMAKING  
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TABERNACLE AND  
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It having come to the knowledge of F. C. CALVERT & CO., of Manchester, that various imitations of their products and trade marks have been issued, Messrs. F. C. CALVERT & CO. beg to inform the Trade that perpetual injunctions have been obtained by them in two actions before the High Court of Bombay, and in five cases instituted in the Courts of Victoria (Australia) proceedings have been stayed on payment of heavy damages and consents to perpetual undertakings by the defendants.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that immediate proceedings will be instituted on behalf of F. C. CALVERT & CO. against any person or persons issuing colourable imitations of their packages or trade marks.

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LONDON, 1884.

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LONDON, 1884.

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MIXED ... ..	9/ gross	22/ gross	42/ gross
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HEMP ... ..	9/ gross	15/ gross	30/ gross

Carriage paid on quantities equal to one gross pints.

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IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

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Are claimed to be the most  
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*Owing to the increasing demand  
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for Dispensing.*

*These Pots are beautifully  
glazed and finished, and, being  
very light, are specially adapted  
for sending by post.*

#### ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	1	2	1	1½	2	3	4	5	8 ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz.

#### THIN FOR DISPENSING—

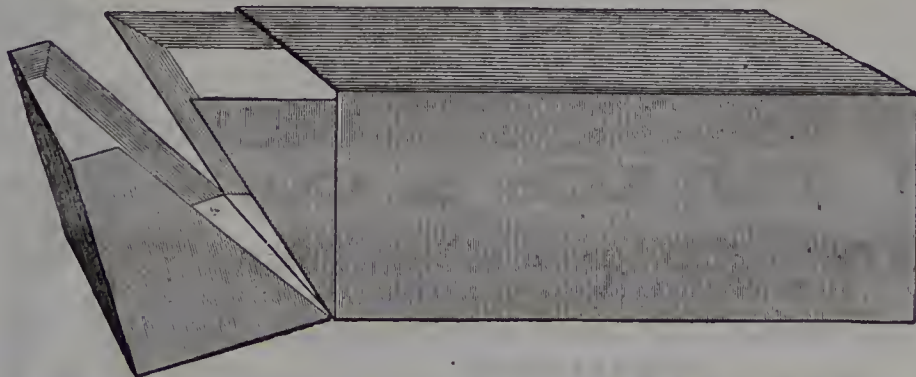
1	2	1	1½	2	3	4	5	8 ounces.
1/7	1/9	2/	2/2	2/5	3/	4/	5/	6/ per doz.

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#### PRICES.

	For 6	12	18	24 Powders
White Enamel	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9 gross
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FOR PACKING LINSEED MEAL, JUJUBES, &c. Demy size, 6/6 ream.

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Pill Cutting, Pill Rounding, Pipers, and all other Machines for

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The only Machine  
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Can be fixed to any  
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A single pull of the lever  
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CRYSTAL (BLUE TINTED).			
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9 ..	10/- ..	14/- ..	18/- per gross.
WHITE PHIALS.			
3/8 ..	1 ..	1 1/2 ..	2 ounce.
4/3 ..	4/- ..	4/9 ..	5/6 per gross.
WHITE PHIALS (SUPERIOR QUALITY).			
3/4 ..	1 ..	1 1/2 ..	2 ounce.
4/3 ..	5/3 ..	5/9 ..	6/3 per gross.

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